MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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WITH high exchange, with American and Allied troops driving the Germans steadily back and with arrangements for an organized selling and publicity campaign in China, there is every reason to believe that the sales of the Fourth Liberty Bonds will be far greater than the sale of previous issues. A Mexican dollar is worth to-day almost as much as a gold dollar and with the excellent arrangements that have been made with the banks to handle the sales of bonds, there is no better way to realize on the appreciated value of the once lowly Mex. than by turning it into a Liberty Bond.

The terms of purchase as arranged by the Liberty Loan Finance Committee with the Shanghai banks are as follows:

(1) Payment in Local Currency.

Bonds may be purchased through local banks (a list of which banks appears later in this article) and paid for in Mex. dollars or taels at a rate of exchange to be agreed upon between the purchaser and the bank. The bank will give the purchaser a receipt for the amount paid.

The purchaser will fill out an application for the bonds which will be forwarded to Washington by the bank. When the bonds are received in China they will be delivered to the purchaser under terms agreed upon at time of purchase.

(2) Insurance.

In addition to the purchase price of the bonds, the banks will charge a fee of Mex. $0.50 per G. $100 to cover cost of insurance.

(3) Payment by Cheque on bank in U. S.

Cheques on personal bank accounts in the United States will be accepted providing the cheques are issued by parties known to the bank.

(4) Purchases by Letter of Credit.

Holders of letters of credit issued by banks in the United States may pay for bonds by drawing against letter of credit for the face value of the bonds.

(5) Demand Draft.

Payments for bonds may be made by demand draft on banks in the United States, but the purchase should be made through the bank issuing the demand draft.

(6) Telegraphic Transfer.

Payment may also be made by telegraphic transfer on same terms as above, but when using the T/T of another bank the buyer must pay the telegraphic charge to the bank receiving the subscription.

(7) Deferred Payments.

If the subscriber does not care to pay cash in full for the bonds at the time of making application, he may purchase bonds to any amount by making payment of 10% or more at the time of making the subscription and payments thereafter amounting to at least 10% per month. If bonds are purchased on this deferred scheme, interest on the balance due will be charged at the rate of 4½% per annum for the first three months and 5% per annum for the remainder of the period during which payments are made.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser when final payment is made.

The initial payment on bonds purchased under this plan may be made in any of the ways specified above, but at the time application is made the purchaser must fix exchange for the deferred payments and sign a tael note for the balance due on the purchase price.

As the banks must settle exchange forward on deferred payments, the rate offered for bonds purchased on this plan will not be so favorable as on cash purchases. The bonds may be purchased through any of the following banks: American Oriental Banking Corporation; American Express Company; Bank of China; Bank of Communications; Banque de l'Indo-Chine; Banque Industrielle de Chine; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; International Banking Corporation; Shanghai & Commercial Savings Bank; United States Postal Agency; Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. It will be noted that through this arrangement persons with gold letters of credit or with personal bank accounts in the United States are able to purchase bonds without any charge for exchange. Although the drive for the sale of bonds does not begin for two weeks, banks are already receiving subscriptions and settling exchange.

THE agitation resulting from the plans to establish a "Gold Note" currency in China based upon a gold reserve held in Japan, upon which much comment has appeared in the REVIEW and other foreign and Chinese publications of the Far East, may lead to results never dreamed of by the Chinese officials at Peking who promoted the plan. All of the Powers interested in the present banking consortium, Japan included, have now protested to the Chinese Government and it is understood that they will keep on protesting until the idea is completely thrown overboard by the Chinese and also by the clique of Japanese bankers who were really responsible for the action taken by the Chinese officials. The thought is now entertained in Chinese banking circles that the foreign Powers interested in the development of China may deem this an opportune time to step in and help China out of her financial muddle, and the concensus of intelligent opinion in the country seems to be in favor of such action. Owing to the present financial conditions of the country due to internal strife and the mediaeval system of taxation, tax-collection and financial mismanagement, China must now accept one of two things: Japanese financial control and with it the gradual reduction of the country to the position of a Japanese dependency, or benevolent International control that will preserve the country as a nation and permit it to develop along modern lines. It is the choice of preserving China, the most ancient country in the world, and permitting her people to develop their country into a first rank nation, or permitting Japan to do the developing along lines she has adopted in Korea and Formosa with which every Chinese is familiar. Of the two China prefers International control.

AND when International financial control comes to China, she will not be alone in this matter, for there is strong probability that similar international financial cooperation will be extended to all countries, beginning of course with the Allied nations. James A. Ferrell, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, forecasted this action in a recent address when he said: "It is reasonable to expect that with a secure peace established among nations divested equally of the power and the desire to make war on each other, great world enterprises will be undertaken under the stimulus of international combinations of capital and of a common surplus of materials available for improvement and reconstruction." The world's best business and financial brains are now studying these problems and it would certainly be more in keeping with the spirit of the times if China's political leaders and financiers were also studying these matters from the standpoint of China's future participation in the new world, than engaging in their present activities of mortgaging every available resource in the country in order to carry on an internal civil war of which every one is heartily sick and disgusted—excepting of course the mercenary soldiers and military governors who are making money out of it.

BUT China's attitude toward outside ideas is gradually changing and opposition to benevolent foreign control is gradually being broken down. The supreme egotism and disgusting superiority of China, ancient China, toward Western scientific ideas is rapidly changing. The opportunity that the country had for development owing to the war, but which her political leaders deliberately threw away, has served to thoroughly disgust the great class of worth-while business and professional men of the country. They are ready for anything that will bring relief to the country. The best expression of this changing attitude toward outside or Western ideas that has come to our attention is in a report recently issued by Mr. Hsiung Hsi-Ling, of the commission for the improvement of the river system of the province of Chihli:

Since my appointment as the Director-General of the Flood Relief and Conservancy last year, I have carefully studied the various books in which were recorded the past experiences of former conservancy works, and have thus acquired an inkling of the nature of my new work. I have come to the conclusion that in order to reduce the rivers to a permanent beneficial condition, up-to-date scientific knowledge and skill must be employed and utilized. Look at our old

methods of conservancy. Those methods were the result of accumulated experiences of two thousand years of almost continuous work and were in many respects very elaborate and praiseworthy. But as scientific engineering was then unknown, the importance of surveying, and the measurements of velocities and discharges were never taken into consideration. In a word, our former conservancy work was nothing more than a temporary remedy and often left behind more serious causes for future disasters. Is not the Grand Canal one of China's greatest public works? But in that work our ancestors committed the greatest mistake by allowing artificial structures to interfere with the natural tendencies of rivers. In China most of the rivers flow from west to east. By making the Grand Canal run in a north and south direction, it impeded the free flow of the natural rivers; and to facilitate navigation, the Grand Canal is made to run in a series of curves in order to slow down the current. All these artificial restraints have helped to cause the numerous floods. Our people tried to remedy this mistake by providing overflows, hoping that all the superfluous water could find its way through them to the sea. But here again, lack of scientific knowledge rendered these remedial measures futile. Now we find that for both the north and south sections of the Grand Canal more than ten overflow channels have been provided and none of them has rendered much permanent service. If, in constructing these overflows, our ancestors had based their work on scientific engineering, these would have been more efficient.

BARON Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, returned to Japan on September 6 in response to a summons from the Tokio government. Shortly before his departure, he gave a dinner at his Legation to which Mr. Lou Cheng-tsiang, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a few other Chinese and foreign diplomats were invited. Many of the friends of his rival, Mr. Nishihara, the Japanese financial agent, in the Capital refer to this occasion as a farewell dinner and liberally indulge in speculation that the Japanese Minister would not return to China again. Whether he will return or not, is yet too early to say, but this is certain: Japan will change her policy towards China after a thorough discussion with Baron Hayashi. The recent announcement by Washington of the new American financial policy for China has certainly necessitated a reconsideration of the Japanese Far Eastern policy. This change is made much more urgent because of the negotiations now proceeding between the American government and the Allied and Japanese governments looking toward America's rejoining the banking consortium. Japan is called upon to decide whether she should continue her policy of reckless lending to China and run the risk of losing American friendship or whether she should admit America into the banking group and take joint action in financing China, and prevent a repetition of Mr. Nishihara's activities in encouraging reckless borrowing by the Chinese government. Baron Hayashi, who is well acquainted with the views of the Allied and American diplomats in Peking on this question, will be personally consulted by his government upon his arrival at Tokio.

THE Baron's visit may also have something to do with the question of recognition asked by the Southern military government in China. An influential party in Japan is in favor of such recognition. A fortnight ago, when the documents signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Southern government, asking for recognition were received by the foreign Legations at Peking, the Japanese Minister sounded the views of the Allied and American Ministers and intimated the wish of Tokio to accord the Southern military government recognition. As his diplomatic associates did not give his intimation a welcome reception, he has since remained silent. Knowing that Prime Minister Tuan's cabinet would soon fail and that it could grant to Japanese financiers no more concessions and would contract from them no more loans, his government has evidently begun to realise that the policy of the Terauchi cabinet to support General Tuan and regard him as a strong man in China is a wrong one. It is therefore considering the adoption of a new policy towards China, namely recognition of the Canton military government. Baron Hayashi will undoubtedly participate in the framing of such a new policy, if adopted. An editorial in the *Osaka Mainichi* of August 30 sheds some light on the significance of the return of the Baron to Japan, although there is no justification for its expressed fear that America might be the first nation to recognize the Southern government. It is apparent that the Japanese press is trying to convince the world that it is America, and not Japan, which desires to accord

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OF THE FAR EAST

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the South recognition. The editorial in question is interesting nevertheless:

Shortly after the return of Mr. Yoshizawa, Councillor of the Japanese Legation in Peking, to China, the Tokio government summoned Baron Hayashi home. It is learned that it was through the influence of Mr. Nishihara that the government took such an action. Shortly after his return, Mr. Nishihara explained to Count Terauchi, Mr. Soeda, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Goto, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, how Baron Hayashi had been an obstacle in his way when he was negotiating loans with the Chinese government and he insisted on the removal of the Baron from his present post. Being greatly influenced by Mr. Nishihara, Count Terauchi and Mr. Goto decided to summon Baron Hayashi to Tokio to sound his views and explain to him the necessity for a unification of loans to China, and also to discuss with him the question of recognition asked by the Southern military government in China. Regarding this question, although the government may take similar action with the Allies, yet it is feared that America may take the initiative at any moment as in the case of the Allied expedition to Vladivostock. If in such a case the government will suddenly have to change its former policy, which has been in support of the Peking government, and accept the proposal of America to recognise the Canton military government.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE Treasury Department of the United States has authorized the publication of an interesting statement which is hereby specially commended to the attention of the pessimist who walks about shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders because Congress is appropriating money to feed and clothe American soldiers. The statement shows that to this date the surface of the wealth of the American government has not been even scratched. The total resources of the United States are estimated at $250,000,000,000 and the annual earnings at $50,000,000,000. The resources of the German Empire before the war were $80,000,000,000, which shows that two years annual income of the United States would cover the wealth of Germany with an overplus of $20,000,000,000. That is one way to look at the financial strength of these two countries now engaged in war. Another way is that before the war the American government was spending about $1,000,000,000 a year. When the war is ended, interest charges, less interest collected from loans to Allied governments, insurance expenses, and other necessary expenses growing out of the war may be estimated at about $1,000,000,000. It thus appears that when peace comes the American government will only be required to raise a couple of billions a year revenue, a small sum when compared with its wealth, capacity and resources. The above estimate is approximate only and in expectation that the war will not continue longer than another year. If a look be now taken at German finances, the ante-war annual expenditures were $800,000,000, but the present debt of Germany is $30,000,000,000, with both her resources and man power seriously impaired. If the war ends within a year Germany will be confronted with an annual expenditure, in addition to her prior war expenditure, of about $4,000,000,000. Another view is that if the German war debt does not grow any larger, the yearly interest will be as much as $1,500,000,000. The principal of the war debt will have to be paid some time and a sinking fund of 5 per cent would add $1,500,000,000 to Germany's annual taxation. And the German government after commanding and draining every possible source of gold only has in its imperial bank vaults about $500,000,000 of gold, while the United States had made no special effort to obtain gold and yet has in its Treasury vaults $2,500,000,000 gold coin and bullion. The pessimist ought to be ducked in the Whangpoo river.

IT is generally conceded that Frank H. Simonds is one of the most authentic writers on the European war, and in the August number of the *Review of Reviews* he has an instructive paper which he heads, "Foch Strikes Back." Every line written by Mr. Simonds is intensely interesting, but there are certain statements made by him, and authenticated by acts, which must carry a shock to every civilized being with a humane heart. He states that the Germans were specially aggressive on the banks of the river Marne in order to reach first some point from which their guns could bear on Paris. The purpose was to burn to ashes that beautiful and historic city regardless of the human lives of all sexes and ages involved in the destruction. More than a hundred heavy cannon were to be unlimbered day and night to shoot red hot shells into Paris and destroy it in order to cower the French people. But even the burning of Paris would not have cowered that gallant people, and the Germans have made the same mistake in gauging their character as they made in gauging that of Americans, although they have recently experienced more than one impressive lesson as regards both and may now better understand French and American characters, as they have also learned a similar impressive lesson of British tenacity of purpose. No one of ordinary intelligence doubts that the dynasty ruling Germany expected that the Germans who had become American citizens would prove disloyal to that citizenship when America declared war against Germany. The German ambassador disgraced himself and was kicked out of America for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a diplomat, and American detectives soon discovered the plan hatched at Berlin to intrigue

among German-American citizens. The facts prove that whatever intrigue could conceive was attempted in America and other countries by the agents of the Hohenzollern dynasty to influence people to be disloyal and dishonest, and during the four years of the war there has been no abatement in the despicable policy. But the Germans who had made America their home and knew that their children would grow up as freemen and live undisturbed in their liberty turned their backs on the tempter and are serving their adopted country with loyalty. It is not necessary to await the verdict of history as to the policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The verdict has already been rendered by the public opinion of the world, and it is, that no dynasty ever proved so unscrupulous as to the means employed to accomplish an end as the present dynasty of Germany. There was a time in German history when the shield clashing of a clan would subdue the boldest chieftain, but there seems to be no Germany to-day inheriting the personal liberty and independence which had its origin in the German forest, and which the Anglo-American perpetuates as a happy and living reality. There is no page of history teaching of a great people being held in such abject slavery to a family of military dictators as the Germans are held to-day.

THE blow struck by Foch which caused the Germans first to reel and then retreat is graphically described by Mr. Simonds. He writes that the French Marshal did not strike until satisfied that his great line units were no longer in danger when he immediately attacked with all his available reserves. The attack was lead by General Mangin, the deliverer of Verdun in 1916, and his soldiers were French and Americans who had been concealed in the tangled woods about Villers Cotterets and on the ground where the American marines had earlier made a gallant fight. It appears from the description that the Foch counter-thrust exactly paralleled the blow struck by Joffre on the German flank towards Paris on September 5, 1914, which opened the battle of the Marne and was the first step in the series which led to that supreme victory. It is stated that if Ludendorff had taken Compiegne in May and straightened out the German line, the counter-thrust could not have been made with the same probability of success. It is thus seen upon what a pivot a great battle and the fate of a nation will turn. Had Grouchy held Blucher in check Napoleon would have been the victor at Waterloo, and had Longstreet obeyed the orders of Lee at Gettysburg the battle would very probably have been won by Lee. Mr. Simonds writes: "Foch has not merely checked and broken the fifth German blow, in the fifth month of the general German offensive, but he is taking back the most important ground won by the Germans during their whole thrust. He has achieved a moral triumph surpassing even the very great military success. He has put Paris out of danger, destroying the German hope of a decision this year, which means forever."

FROM an article recently published in a Shanghai newspaper by one who ranks as an English authority, the following words are copied: "It should, however, be carefully noted, as the casualty lists indeed abundantly prove, that the American armies have not yet really come into action as self-contained units, and that it remains to be seen what the pressure of the five purely American army groups which are being rapidly created can effect in conjunction with the 150 British and French divisions which are now attacking." It could be inferred from the above extract that the American soldiers had done nothing of any consequence in France in the way of fighting and that the 150 British and French divisions are mentioned with the five American army groups to indicate the smallness of the American army anyhow. There are other authorities as competent who do not support the English authority referred to. Because a general does not lose a fourth or fifth of the soldiers in battle is no evidence whatever that he has not been fighting but it rather proves his skill in handling his soldiers. History teaches of several decisive battles when the victors comparatively suffered a small loss in men. I will quote again from Frank H. Simonds:

HE is writing of the first day the Germans crossed the river Marne and says: "The Americans counter-attacked and pushed the Germans back over the Marne. A brilliant and successful series of counter offenses by our own troops (Americans) had not only re-established the Allied line on our front, but given the enemy the first taste of American mettle. It had a real military value and it had a moral effect not to be mistaken either in London or Paris." The American soldiers were again on the battle field with the French, writes Mr. Simonds, when the safety of Reims was assured by the defeat of the Germans as they were striking across the base and western side of the Reims salient, and it was the immediate effect of the Franco-American counter-thrust that brought the German offensive to a halt, which made plain that the Germans in the whole salient having the Vesle between Soissons and Rheims as a base line were going to have a desperate time, and so they did, as half of their holdings north of the Marne were evacuated, while the French and Americans were across the Chateau Thierry, Soissons highway and railroad, the main arteries of the German supply, and

had taken under artillery fire the other vital routes. The words of Mr. Simonds have been used in describing the part taken by American soldiers in defeating the Germans in their second offensive against Paris. It is seen that the French and Americans were in close cooperation during those doubtful days when the fate of Paris was in the balance. And now a few days ago General Mangin, who was in direct command of the Allied forces in the drive against the German right flank south of Soissons, addressed the following order to the American soldiers:

"SHOULDER to shoulder with your French comrades you threw yourselves into the counter-offensive begun on July 18. You ran to it like going to a feast. Your magnificent dash upset and surprised the enemy, and your indomitable tenacity stopped counter-attacks by his fresh divisions. You have shown yourselves to be worthy sons of your great country and have gained the admiration of your brothers in arms.

"Ninety-one cannon, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, and ten kilometers of reconquered territory are your share of the trophies of this victory. Besides this, you have acquired a feeling of your superiority over the barbarian enemy against whom the children of liberty are fighting. To attack him is to vanquish him.

"American comrades, I am grateful to you for the blood you generously spilled on the soil of my country. I am proud of having commanded you during such splendid days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world."

THE soldiers on both sides are brave and do their duty. The Allied and American soldiers have never hesitated to go and fight wherever commanded, and the Germans are brave too. Mr. Simonds devotes a part of his article to tell Americans how many soldiers they have in France. He estimates that at this time there are as many as 1,000,000 American soldiers ready to obey the command of Marshal Foch, and in no sense invidious, the same authority estimates that the British organized force in France has never exceeded 1,000,000 of soldiers, that is, the number of men organized in divisions, provided with all the officers and machinery of the divisional unit ready for the fighting line. The field or fighting army of the French has been maintained to 1,250,000 which, added to the British force, represent an organized strength of 2,250,000, and equal to 180 divisions of the German army. Such are the statistics given by Mr. Simonds, and as all know that soon the American army in France will be the larger on the fighting line, and when the campaign opens next Spring, should the war unfortunately last so long, that army alone will equal in the number of fighting men any army Germany can organize, and the American soldier has no superior on the battlefield. When he falls in battle it is with his back to the field and his feet to the foe. And his comrades in arms are alike brave and devoted.

THE British publicist, P. W. Wilson, has been on a visit to America, and in his communications to the London *Daily News* he takes a liberal and broad view of what should be the future relations between the two countries. It is probable that Viscount Bryce knows more of American character than any Britisher alive, but the tone of Mr. Wilson's communications are far more statesmanlike than many of his countrymen who write as if they could only see an island and were unable to comprehend the meaning of a continent. Mr. Wilson thinks that Britain is drawing nearer to America because of the extension of the franchise and the growth of British democracy.

The first effective franchise came into force in Britain in 1834. That franchise was extended in 1868 and again in 1884, and this year the electorate will be doubled by the inclusion of six millions of women. When the next British Parliament is elected it is estimated that the voters will be sixteen millions instead of eight millions, as heretofore. Ten million men and six million women will elect 707 members of the House of Commons. There is a reform contemplated in the House of Lords. A commission with Viscount Bryce as chairman has had under consideration the subject of reforming the House of Lords, and it is not expected that this hereditary upper chamber of the British government can remain in the future as in the past. The belief is that the hereditary element will either be abolished or reduced to very small proportions. There have always been great men in the House of Lords, and a conservative element somewhat similar is needed in all governments, but the principle that the right to legislate should be hereditary is too much out of touch with the spirit of the times.

THE letter recently published in the *North China Daily News* from Dr. Arthur H. Smith may be referred to again in this REVIEW. The Doctor is in no sense an alarmist and what he writes about China merits careful attention. The disorganized condition of the Province of Shantung is the special subject of this important letter which represents it as very bad. It has all along been alleged that Japan was the guardian of Shantung, but whenever Japan has attempted to exercise a quieting power in that province China quickly answers that her sover-

eignty is being invaded. This Chinese sovereignty is proving a disturbing element and appears as if wanting to go on disturbing. It shows no capacity to keep peace in its own household and apparently expects to rove from province to province scattering destruction and devouring all it can find. It is a sovereignty that will have to be tutored and taught a salutary lesson unless it behaves more peacefully. Some Chinese scholars and writers, who have taken up homes inside of the limits of Treaty Ports and speak and write against extraterritoriality, are so afraid of Chinese sovereignty that they could not be induced to live twenty-four hours outside of a Treaty Port limit. They dare not show their faces where this sovereignty has power. Dr. Smith writes that there is evidence that China is falling to pieces and there is no better evidence than that of the Doctor himself. The foreign friends of China would be glad to see a stable government established, and when that is done the robber bands prowling about in the provinces could be suppressed and the people protected in their daily vocations. And it is surprising that the public men of China do not realize that the ultimate safety of their country depends on organization and cooperation. It really appears that Peking has a party, and so has Canton but that China has not any. What is needed is a constitutional party, free of military influence, and devoted to the welfare of China. The civil not the military should govern.

WHATEVER view may be taken of the declaration of the Allied and American governments with regard to the Russian question it is quite certain that those governments do not intend for any part of Russia to remain in the possession of Germany, and the complaint of China that Japan covets part of her territory need not excite fears except in so far as the Peking government has ceded parts of China to Japan in the nature of leases. The Bolsheviks were on the border line separating China from Russia, led by Germans, and meant to enter China and do as much mischief as possible. There was no Chinese force prepared to repel the entry, and had there been there was no proof on the part of the Peking Government of a purpose to protect Chinese territory. There were a gang of national robbers, centered about Premier Tuan, intent upon pilfering China and willing to negotiate any deal that would put money into their pockets, and they did not seem to care anything about the Bolsheviks or where they went so they were not disturbed. The Western powers named were not going to have their interest in this part of the world imperilled by the official clique at Peking masquerading as a government, and therefore took matters in their own hands and sent soldiers to Russia. And now because Japan has sent soldiers to Manchuli there is another outcry that China is being taken. In view of the declarations referred to the time has come for clearing the dishonest atmosphere at Peking and have a government in China free from military influence. It is amusing to write and talk that Japan is taking by military force certain railroads in North China, when everybody knows that a few million dollars in ready money paid down in Peking would give Japan the control of as many railroads in China as she wanted. If necessary to move foreign soldiers in China no sensible being is going to entrust the responsibility to Chinese officials, because there would never be any certainty as to the hour of departure or arrival, and there would be the almost certain probability of a break down on the way. The Germans would have been in Paris had Marshal Foch depended upon the movement of his reserves by railroads under Chinese supervision. The statesmen of Japan know that their country could not be permitted to monopolize China, and they also know that either Britain or America could prevent it, and that in the future there is every evidence that there will be a close cooperation between those two countries, and their voices united will be the voice of the world and for its peace, good will, and a square deal.

FROM official figures now to hand the American government has as many soldiers on the fighting line of the Western front as any other opposed to Germany, and when the next Spring campaign opens in Europe it is estimated that the American army alone will outnumber that of Germany. The energy and concentration of means in aid of the Allied nations by America have never been equalled in history. The Germans were nearly forty years in preparing to conquer Europe first and then America, but with all their long preparation they were defeated twice on the banks of the river Marne, and the second time by the timely aid of American soldiers who had been in training about twelve months. The second defeat of the Germans teaches that there must be more in a soldier than mere mechanical training and educating out of him all personality and independence of character. The Allied and American soldiers go on the battlefield with the free intrepid step of freemen, and whenever they look at their flags they know that their march is under the ensigns of liberty. The American who has studied the character of his countrymen knew already that beneath it was a will power and dash which could not be conquered and which would measure beyond any duty, responsibility or danger.

Shanghai, September 9, 1918.

The Assassination of Tang Hua-lung at Victoria B. C.

THE assassination of Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of the Interior and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a Chinese barber on September 1 in Victoria, Canada, has aroused among his friends in China and elsewhere an unusual degree of indignation. After having toured America and learned much of Western civilization in its material aspects, Mr. Tang arrived in Victoria on August 28 and was waiting for a steamer to return home. On September 1 a dinner was given by the Chinese residents of the city in his honor. While he was walking with some of his hosts on the streets after the dinner, he was shot by a Cantonese barber named Wang Chang. Hard pressed by the pursuing police, the assassin killed himself. The news of the untimely death of the former Minister of the Interior has been received with deep sympathy throughout the country. A memorial service was held at his Peking home, which was attended by many of his friends who are holding official positions in the Capital. Delegates were sent by the President and the Prime Minister to offer condolence to his son, who is only ten years of age. His wife died a few years ago. He is survived by his son and by his brother, Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming.

BOTH the President and the Prime Minister have sent telegrams to the Chinese Minister at Washington instructing him to institute an investigation of the motives behind the assassination so that suitable action may be taken against those who hired the assassin to do away with Mr. Tang. It is believed that in the United States of America and in Canada there exists a Chinese secret society, the object of which is to murder any Chinese who differs from its supporters in political views. The fact that the police system in Canada was unable to prevent such a cold-blooded murder of a former Chinese high official is much regretted by Chinese generally. The unfortunate event is bound to discourage other high officials from touring America and Canada, and shall likely encourage more frequent visits by them to Japan, where it is even safe for Chinese of questionable character to stay.

During the last days of the Tsing dynasty, the late Tang Hua-lung was one of the principal advocates of constitutional government. When the first revolution broke out in 1911, he assisted President Li Yuan-hung in the administration of civil affairs. Upon the formation of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Tang organized the Democratic Party, which, after its amalgamation with the Tung Yi and Kung Ho parties, was known as the Chinputang or the Progressive party. Of the party he was appointed director. Later he was elected chairman of the House of Representatives. After the overthrow of the imperialistic movement of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, Mr. Tang returned to the Capital and resumed his political activities. With the assistance of Liang Chi-chao, a scholar of nation-wide fame, he formed the Association for the Inquiry of Constitution Laws. When the Tuan Cabinet was formed following the overthrow of the Republic by General Chang Hsun in the summer of 1917, Mr. Tang was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was always able to give valuable advice to the Prime Minister during the period. After his retirement early this year, he travelled in Japan and America where he made a special study of the different political institutions. Mr. Tang was a man of intelligence, and was democratic and progressive.

The editor of the *Morning Bell*, a Chinese paper published in Peking, of which Mr. Tang was a shareholder, wrote of his assassination with feeling. He said: "Even his political rivals admired him, their party views to the contrary. Otherwise it would be impossible to conduct state affairs. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Republic seven years ago, many political leaders in the country have been assassinated. This is a bad omen for the future of the country and shows the sinister design of some of our irresponsible politicians. Mr. Tang was a man of rare talent and loved his country much more than his own life. During his lifetime he had never been known to waver when once he had made up his mind to do a thing. He often said that when a man had identified himself with any political party, he must consider himself as having been enlisted as a soldier. The moment he entered political life he must make up his mind to die as a soldier would be expected to die on the battlefield. While he was touring Japan and America he made use of his leisure hours by studying carefully the political conditions is those countries, so as better to equip himself for the service of his country. Death to such a man in the interests of the nation, ought, we know, to be quite immaterial. However, he ought to have been given a chance to sacrifice his life in a more useful way. His murderer, Wang Ching, was merely a barber, having had no relations whatsoever with the deceased in the past. Therefore it is quite clear that the crime was not committed out of personal spite. It must have been instigated by some interested persons, and these must have been Mr. Tang's political opponents. Those who are mean enough to hire assassins to get rid of a political rival must belong to the basest of mankind. What good can we hope from political parties with such leaders?"

H. K. T.

Peking, September 12, 1918.

China's Progress Toward Legal Reform

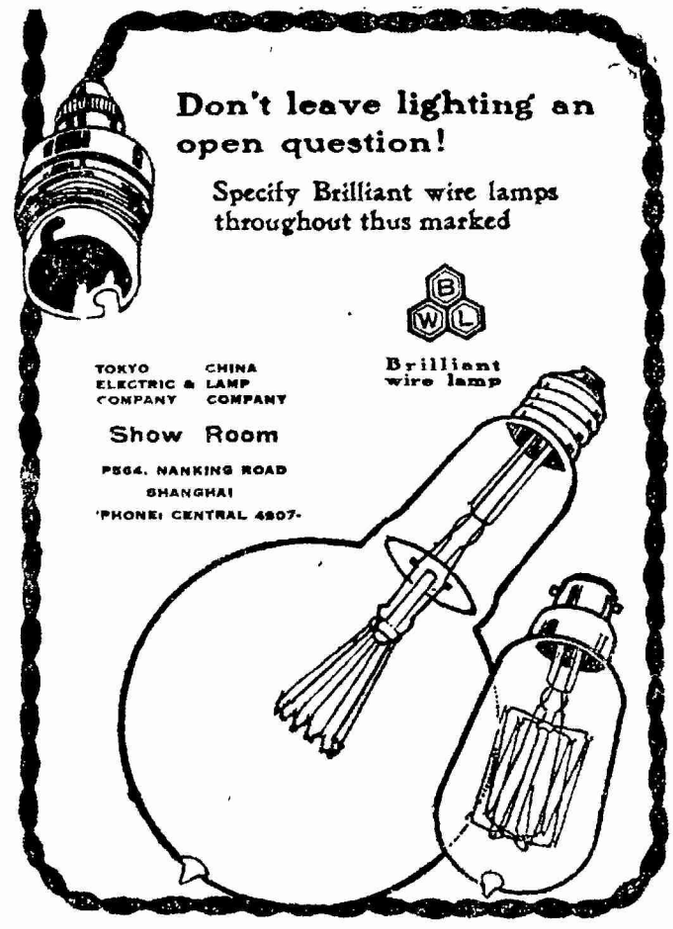
BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

BY the end of this month, the second revised draft of a new criminal code for China will be ready for publication in Chinese. Its English and French translations will appear later. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, D. C. L., a graduate of Yale University, and former Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs, who is president of the Law Codification Commission, is chiefly responsible for it, having devoted more than a year and a half to this important task. Assisted by a competent Chinese and foreign staff, he has been revising not only the criminal code, but also the civil code in the light of modern requirements, and has brought them up to date to the end that some day extraterritoriality in China may be abolished. The modern buildings at Peking in which these old laws are being revised were constructed by prisoners who are now treated with consideration, another indication of advancement in China.

"Less than two decades ago, China used the oldest code in the world, which merely consisted of a collection of rules and precedents handed down from dynasty to dynasty," said the president of the Law Codification Commission in an interview granted to me this morning, "but various alterations made in the collection from time to time during the last ten years mark true progress in China. Vengeance, which for centuries had been the basis of punishments and which only accentuated the danger of the presence of the predatory type of humanity, has been replaced by scientific principles since criminology was made a science. In consequence, there has been a revision of the penal codes in nearly every civilized land during the last two or three decades. This reform, although it has been slower in Switzerland and other continental countries, is receiving from them even more assiduous and scientific consideration. In Asia, Japan adopted a new criminal code in 1907, Siam in 1908, and China is busy overhauling her penal laws, slowly but carefully."

After the publication of the draft of the criminal code at the end of September, the program of the Commission, according to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, is to proceed with the revision of the code of criminal procedure, the civil code in which will be combined the commercial code and the code of civil procedure. In continental European countries there is a sharp distinction between commercial and civil transactions, and therefore civil and commercial codes are in existence side by side, but this is not so in America, England and Switzerland. China probably will abandon this distinction between civil and commercial transactions and make one uniform code for both purposes. The actual drafting of the civil code and the code of procedure, in the opinion of the president of the Commission, will commence two years later. As soon as funds are available, Dr. Wang will send experts to the provinces to study local customs and practices so that the codes when revised will be in harmony with actual conditions. In postponing the drafting of these codes, he intends to gain time in order to be able to execute a careful investigation.

One of the objects of the codification of the Chinese laws, I am assured by Dr. Wang, is to secure eventual cancellation of extraterritoriality. It is expected that in five years the revision of these laws will be completed and promulgated, and then efforts will be made to abolish extraterritorial privileges now enjoyed by foreign residents, but which from the standpoint of China are unsatisfactory to foreigners as well as to the Chinese. From the Chinese point of view, the system of extraterritoriality constitutes a curtailment of China's sovereignty and is in effect an *imperium in imperio*. On account of it, according to reports, injustice is often done to Chinese litigants residing in settlements, who are tried by a mixed court if they are sued by foreigners. Theoretically, the mixed court is a Chinese court and under treaty stipulations administers Chinese law, but in practice the law as applied by the court is often considered too uncertain, depending more or



less upon the nationality of the assessor. If the assessor happens to be an American or an Englishman he tries the case more in accordance with the American or British viewpoint than with Chinese law, and in this matter we must remember that this is China and not America or Great Britain. From the standpoint of foreigners, the extraterritorial system is also often undesirable, as it is accountable for too much uncertainty with regard to the rights and obligations of the parties concerned. In a mixed case, the prevailing custom is that the law of the defendant's nationality shall apply. Supposing that a contract is made between a Frenchman and an Englishman, if the Frenchman sues the Englishman, the contract is to be interpreted according to the English law. If on the contrary the Englishman sues the Frenchman, the same contract is to be interpreted according to the French law. The question is who sues first.

"A brief account of China's efforts at the reform of her laws from 950 B. C. up to the present time will undoubtedly lead to a better understanding of her ancient civilization, and the significance of her revised criminal code, the draft of which is now completed," continued Dr. Wang Chung-hui. "As early as 2000 B. C., we read in the Shu Ching or the Cannon of History of the 'statutory punishments' of the Emperor Shun. These, to be sure, were primitive and vindictive, mostly consisting of various forms of mutilation. In 950 B. C. the aged King Mu, however, introduced certain reforms chiefly in the direction of limiting the infliction of the death penalty and establishing a system of fines, but the first regular penal code in China is attributed to Li Kuai (249 B. C.). This code embodied and simplified pre-existing legal principles. Various codes were issued at different periods, but the general character of the law remained unchanged. The first code in the Western sense, however, was compiled by the Emperor Yung Lo, who lived A. D. 1403-25, which served as the foundation of the well-known Laws and Statutes of the Great Ching dynasty, remaining in force from A. D. 1647 with slight modifications by imperial edicts concerning their application to particular cases now and then. Notwithstanding its many defects, it has been considered by many a foreign legal expert to be one of the best codes of the time. After 1900, a number of changes were made in the criminal law, further lessening the severity with which criminals had previously been treated; deportation was abolished, torture prohibited, the use of the *cangue* forbidden, and corporal punishments made commutable by fine. These reforms were, however, piecemeal.

"After the Boxer uprising, China formally expressed her wish 'to reform the judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations.' She met with a ready response. On September 5, 1902, Great Britain engaged to surrender her extraterritorial rights 'when the state of the Chinese laws and the arrangements for their administration warrant us in so doing.' On October 8, 1903, the United States of America concluded a similar treaty, followed by Japan on January 29, 1904. In pursuance of the reform policy, Prince Tsai Chen, Yuan Shih-kai and Wu Ting-fang were appointed imperial commissioners to compile a code of commercial laws, and in 1904 they submitted a draft containing nine articles on general law regarding merchants, and 131 articles on company law. This was shortly afterwards sanctioned by imperial edict. The code for the first time introduced the principle of limited liability and in the main followed the general principles of English company law. Drafts were also made regarding trade-marks and mining, but owing to certain objections by foreigners they did not come into force. In 1906, a 'code of civil and criminal procedure for the Chinese Empire' was prepared. It distinguished between civil and criminal procedures, instituted trial by jury and provided for pleadings by lawyers in court. The code was however felt at that time to be too radical a change, and consequently it did not pass beyond the stage of an official draft.

"In 1908, when a program of the nine years preparation for constitutional government was promulgated as a result of the reform movement, intelligent Chinese considered legal reform as the immediate work, realizing the seriousness of complications arising from extraterritorial jurisdiction, having no further delusions as to the necessity of revising their laws and ridding themselves of extraterritoriality and at the same time ascertaining that Japan had really been much benefited by the abolition of her extraterritoriality in 1899. Soon afterwards the Bureau for Law Reform was established, and a new criminal code was finished. Part of the code was promulgated by an imperial edict shortly before the revolution in 1911. Excepting those provisions relating to the imperial family, the whole draft was promulgated by Presidential Order issued in March of 1912 as the 'provisional Criminal Code of the Republic of China.' This code together with the pre-existing customary civil and commercial laws are still remaining in force at the present time.

"The successor to the Bureau for Law Reform is the Law Codification Commission, which was organized in 1914. Two years later, the commission presented its first revised draft of the criminal code. It has just completed the second revised draft, which introduces many changes and has been brought into accord

with that of Western nations. It is in two parts: Part I. containing 'General Provisions,' subdivided into 14 chapters, and Part II. dealing with 'Specific Offences and their Punishments.' The new criminal law is a compromise between Western and Chinese laws. The commission has adopted modern principles of criminal law, and at the same time has retained the Chinese idea of the sanctity of family relationship. A criminal who has committed a crime against his relative, for instance, will be punished more heavily. This notion of making the family relationship an aggravating circumstance is practically unknown in England and America, but is found in some continental codes. The revised criminal code of China will, it is believed, fully meet the international requirement, having eliminated a goodly number of undesirable statutes.

"Brief discussion of a few articles of the second revised draft of the criminal code will show the correctness of my remark. Article 1 on the subject of strict interpretation provides that 'no act shall be an offence unless expressly made punishable by the law in force at the time when it was done.' It introduces the maxim *nullum crimen sine lege, nulla poena sine lege*, which is a radical change in Chinese criminal jurisprudence. Chinese judges had always been in the habit of interpreting the law by analogy, that is, if the law did not exactly cover a given case, he would so adapt it as to make it apply. While this secured the punishment of a greater number of criminals than is possible under Western rules of strict interpretation, it not infrequently caused the punishment of the innocent, a state of things which disappeared together with the promulgation of the provisional code in 1912. This Article has been retained in the revised draft of the code.

"Take the subject of criminal liability and reduction or remission of punishments for illustration. Under this heading, three chapters of the provisional code are consolidated. The general rule of criminal liability, as laid down in Article 18, is that no act is an offence if done unintentionally, except where negligence is specifically made punishable. Ignorance of law is no excuse, but the penalty may be reduced by one-half according to the nature and circumstances of the case. The grounds of exemption from criminal liability are: (1) *Age*. No act of a person under twelve years of age is punishable, but he may be sent to a reformatory, or placed under the supervision of a guardian for three years, upon the latter furnishing security for the good behavior of his ward. In the case of offenders between the ages of twelve and sixteen, or above the age of eighty, the penalty may be reduced by one-half. (2) *Insanity*. An offender who is *non compos mentis* at the time of the offence can only be subjected to precautionary measures restrictive of his liberty. The second revised draft, following recent legislation, admits feeblemindedness as a ground for discretionary reduction of penalty, but after execution of sentence precautionary measures restrictive of liberty may, as in the case of the insane, be ordered by the court. (3) *Intoxication*. Unless caused without the knowledge or consent of the offender, intoxication cannot be set up as a defence. (4) *Infirmity*. Reduction of penalty is permitted in the case of congenital deafness and dumbness. (5) *Legality*. An act done in accordance with any law or ordinance, or in the proper exercise of a lawful occupation, is not punishable. (6) *Command by a Superior*. A public officer who does anything under the orders of his superior in the exercise of his duty, is not criminally liable. (7) *Self-defence*. An act done in necessary self-defence or in the defence of another, is not punishable, unless the force used is excessive, in which case the penalty may be reduced or remitted. (8) *Imminent Danger*. An act done to avert imminent danger to life, body, liberty or property, which danger could not have been averted otherwise, is not punishable, provided that no more damage is done than was necessary in the circumstances. If the damage done was greater than the threatened danger necessitated, the court has discretionary power to reduce or remit the prescribed penalty. This provision, which exists in more than one European code, is an effort to solve a question not yet authoritatively settled in England and America. (9) *Voluntary Surrender*

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to Justice. If, before the discovery of an offence, the culprit voluntarily surrenders himself for trial, the penalty may be reduced by one-third.

"Principal punishments provided in the revised draft of the criminal code are (a) Death. Death sentences must be approved by the Ministry of Justice before execution. (b) Imprisonment for life. (c) Imprisonment for a period of from two months to fifteen years. In case of reduction the minimum may be less than two months and in case of increase the maximum may amount to twenty years. (d) Detention of from one day to two months. In case of increase the maximum may be more than two months. A sentence of imprisonment or detention includes hard labor, which may, however, be remitted by the prison authorities when the condition of the offender makes such remission advisable. (e) Fine of one yuan (dollar) or upwards. Fines must be paid within a month after judgment has become final, and when the fine is heavy the court may use its discretion as to allowing it to be paid by instalments within a year. When a fine is not paid, confinement in lieu of fine cannot exceed one year. Accessory punishments are (a) Deprivation of political rights. This may be for life or for a term varying from one to fifteen years. (b) Suspension of political rights during the term of imprisonment. (c) Forfeiture of any article connected with the commission of an offence.

"Provisions have also been made for the question of recidivism. When a person has committed an offence for the second time, the punishment will be increased by a certain fraction, the theory being that a recidive has special criminal tendencies which require a specially heavy punishment. Such provision is found in most of the more modern codes. Conditional release is another provision in the revised criminal code, and can be granted as soon as a convict has served a specific period of his sentence and has reformed. In America such a system is called 'parole system.' In England it is called 'ticket of leave.' These few instances will be sufficient for the purpose of illustration.

"The predominant influence of continental law, in contradistinction to Anglo-American law, as is noticed after having read the revised draft code, will probably be a surprise to some," concluded the president of the Codification Commission. "This, however, is not accidental. It is the result of mature deliberation. Anglo-American law emphasizes the individual at the expense of the family, whilst continental law inherits something of the old *familia.* The family being the unit of Chinese society, anything which weakens the existence and power of that institution must be as inacceptable in principle as it would be unworkable in practice."

Dr. Wang Chung-hui was appointed president of the commission in February of 1917. Reorganization of the commission took place in the middle of last month. Dr. Wang was reappointed to the same position this time jointly with Tung Ken, former president of the Court of Cassation. Among his foreign advisers are G. Padoux, French Adviser, who has had much experience acquired in revising the laws for Siam, which recently abolished part of the extraterritorial privileges of foreigners; Don P. Herrera de Huerta, former Charge d'Affaires of Mexico, who is investigating the Italian and Spanish system of jurisprudence, especially the laws of the South American republics; Mr. Okada and Mr. Niwatani, Japanese criminal and civil law experts respectively.

Peking, September 7, 1918.

China as Affected by Allied War Aims

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

IF the question were asked of the majority of people "What are the principles for which America and the Allies are fighting," it may safely be presumed that but a vague reply would be given. A hazy recollection of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his speech at Washington's Tomb on July fourth, which as a basis for future trend of thought would serve to divert influences opposing clear and accurate conception, is however not enough, for in a world rapidly approaching release from all that Autocratic Government stands for, it is essential that the mind of each and every one be infused with the noble objects for which we are fighting, summed up in a single sentence printed in a circular issued by MILLARD'S REVIEW on August 17 as follows:

"What we seek is the reign of law based upon consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

To ensure success in this great principle, when, to again quote the circular issued by MILLARD'S REVIEW, that arbitrary power which has separately, secretly and of its own choice disturbed the peace of the world, has been destroyed or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least reduced to virtual impotence—it is incumbent on all to be guided in every affair of life by the same motives that actuate American and Allied Government action and for this reason no excuse need be made for denouncing the activities of Japan in relation to her China policy.

That the basis of Japan's development is Militaristic and Imperialistic cannot be questioned. Her designs on China are therefore of a kind that material interest or advantage for the

sake of exterior influence or mastery can in no way give place to cooperation with her Allies in every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or political relationship upon the basis of free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned.

All this is perfectly obvious and what need of all the attempts to camouflage her purposes when but few are hoodwinked by the clumsy methods adopted? Unquestionably for the purpose of attempting to disconcert public sentiment while her tentacles of influence are quietly usurping such a control over the country that even with the fall of Military power in Japan which must result from the defeat of Militarism on the battlefields of Europe, sufficient foothold will have been acquired to effectively act as a menace towards American and Allied participation in the development of China for the Chinese.

The world has reached that state of civilization wherein domination of a weaker people by force of might will not be tolerated and it must not be presumed that acquiescence on the part of the Allied Powers is given to all Japan's activities in China. The complex problems of the East demand that no rupture occur at this juncture and it may not be inaccurate to presume that certain pressure is brought to bear, limiting the scope of Japanese activity to an appreciable extent.

The question of Japan's right to dictate a policy for China development and to direct and control the Ship of State, when the inherent weakness and lassitude of the Chinese people is such as to invite ultimate disaster under complete Chinese guidance, is one of interest, for if we are to believe that the Chinese are so intellectually and in every way inferior to the other peoples of the world as to necessitate forcible driving to a desired goal, then, Japan by her geographical propinquity, similarity in custom and racial expression, ability to complete a reasonable task that she has set for herself, has perhaps a right to pursue her present policy of monopolization. If it were not essential that present time world progress were dependent on legitimate competition in trade resulting in social as well as economic world improvement, then China might be left to the tender mercies of Japan.

But, laying aside entirely the absolute indispensability of a progressive China which would ensure free access by the world Powers whose interests while self-centered to a degree are actuated more by principles effecting reproductive development for world benefit, then if the stated principles for which America and the Allies are fighting are sincere—there can be no doubt but what they are and the question is only raised for the purpose of forcing an answer—the right to interfere with the activities of any faction antagonistic to the application of such principles in China is far and away above any right that special circumstances might give Japan in the pursuance of her present policy in China.

Assuming that the Chinese are incapable of self government in a manner conducive to ranging their world policy in line with that of the Allies, these is no reason why any one Power, profiting by China's weakness, should, while other Powers are engaged elsewhere, direct their policy so as to finally subjugate and drive, to suit their own mean ends, a people who in all probability would in the course of time and with tactful guidance extricate themselves from their present unenviable position.

If the German people have been such fools as to allow an authority to gradually instil Kaiser-worship, the doctrine of Might is Right, and German superiority in their minds, resulting finally in the whole country reeling with the inflated idea of world domination by an authority second only to the Almighty, there is no reason, now that we know the disastrous consequences of such victimization, why such a spectacle similar both in principle and effect, should be allowed to unfurl itself in our midst.

It cannot be and it will not be, and to assist in making the task of circumventing ulterior designs less difficult, too much publicity cannot be given to the principles for which America

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and the Allies are fighting. A broader and more comprehensive understanding of these noble principles both by the people of the Far East and those that sojourn there will reflect to considerable advantage in the settlement of the many problems that affect progress in China.

Progress of Education in Korea and the Philippines

KOREA and the Philippines are the possessions of Japan and America respectively in the Far East. Each of the two Powers is educating the children of its possession according to its capacity. Here is a review of the educational activities of these two Powers during the year 1915-1916 in their respective possessions, the figures given below having been obtained from the official year books and reports issued by each of the two countries.

In Korea there were 397 public common schools, 2 government common schools and 14 other schools, with 2,021 teachers. There were 57,785 boys and 5,976 girls, to which we should add 477 girls more, attending these schools. There were 84 technical schools with 3,428 students. Besides there were 1,200 private schools supported mainly by Koreans themselves, of which about 500 were connected with foreign missionaries. The number of the private schools is constantly decreasing as they receive no encouragement from the government and the regulations issued by the government are such that in a few years these schools will be a thing of the past. Education of the Japanese children in Korea is well attended to and there were in the year under review 292 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 7 girls' higher schools, 5 technical schools and 7 other kinds of schools for the Japanese children in Korea. The number of scholars attending these schools was 53,060. There being no university or any other provision for higher education for the Koreans in Korea there were 600 Korean students studying in Japan, of whom only 41 were prosecuting studies at the official expense. While considering these figures the reader must remember that the population of Korea in 1913 was 15,-169,923 and 290,455 Japanese lived in Korea in 1914, which number is not included in the total population of the Koreans given above. The Japan year book does not mention any school libraries, dramatic or any other kind of academic organizations in Korea.

The 17th annual report of the Directors of Education of the Philippines shows that there were 4,412 schools with 10,691 teachers in the Philippines. There were 748 school libraries in the year under review and 50,947 school gardens. Of the school libraries 41 were attached to high-schools, 245 to intermediate schools and 465 to primary schools, each containing select books suited to the requirements of the students. In the year under review 20,848 select books were added to the libraries. Gardening and practical agriculture is a special feature of the Philippine schools and the report shows that the enterprise is quite successful. Much attention is given to the physical culture of the students; the girl students of the Ginatitan indoor baseball team walked 55 kilometers to attend the provincial athletic meeting at Cebu.

There is a large number of dramatic associations attached to the schools, besides literary clubs, etc. There are normal, commercial, nautical, agricultural and industrial schools, with a school for the deaf and the blind. From the Philippine art school 67 students graduated in the year under review and P. 285,000 was spent on the building and equipment of the school. Children of aborigines living in the distant mountains, cut off from the civilized towns, are also provided with education.

In the year under review there were 4,020 primary schools, 349 intermediate schools and 43 secondary schools, with 10,198 teachers and 548,321 students. More than 1,000 Sulu and Mindanao—originally natives yet backward in civilization—boys graduated from primary and intermediate schools.

The total number of books and pamphlets in the school libraries was 137,509, excluding the

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number of magazines and other periodicals. The total expenditure on education during the year was P. 4,096,662.13.

To come to a fair conclusion the reader must remember that the population of the Philippines is 8,937,597, that is, about half of the population of Korea.

For higher education there is a free state-supported university of the Philippines, with colleges of liberal arts, medicine and surgery, engineering, law, veterinary medicine, agriculture, and a school of fine arts, school of pharmacy, school of education, school of dentistry, and conservatory of music.

Unlike Korea, the Philippine government makes no distinction between Americans and Philippinos, both being afforded the same educational facilities.

There is a large number of Philippinos prosecuting studies in American universities, but the Koreans are denied this privilige, as very few of them, if any, get permission from the Japanese Government to go abroad for educational purposes.

H. P. S.

Notes from Peking

J. A. Bristow, of the Standard Oil Company of Shanghai, has returned to Shanghai and Dr. Coltman, Peking representative of the company, has resumed his work.

***

R. A. Burr, Vice-Consul of the American Legation here, has been recently appointed Secretary of the Peking chapter of the American Red Cross in place of Mr. Bristow.

***

C. H. Minor, general manager of the China Electric Light Company, has returned to Peking after having visited Shanghai and Hankow in connection with the company's business.

***

Captain R. T. MacDonald has rejoined his regiment at Tientsin after having completed the construction work on the Peking-Tungchow Road which he supervised.

***

Mr. Simmang, who was formerly a clerk at the American Embassy in Petrograd, has been transferred to Peking in the same capacity.

***

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy and of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, will give a dinner in the Central Park, Peking, on next Monday evening to Joseph Ripley, engineer-in-chief of the board, and his assistants.

***

Hsu Shih-chang, former Secretary of State, was elected President of China by 425 votes out of the total of 436 at the presidential election held in Peking on September 4.

***

A telegram was received in Peking early this week to the effect that the Canton government had determined to take over the Customs, collect and retain the revenue. A note has been issued, signed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Ch'en Chun-hsuan and Dr. C. C. Wu, stating that they intended to seize the Customs and other offices in the district, oust the foreigners and operate by Chinese. Upon receipt of this telegram, the Diplomatic Corps held a meeting and, it is reported, were unable to reach a conclusion.

***

The assassination of Tang Hua-lung in Victoria, Canada, by a Chinese barber, who afterwards committed suicide, has created a sensation in Peking. Mr. Tang was a leader of the Chinputang or the Progressive Party, former Minister of the Interior, and former Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the Ching dynasty, Mr. Tang was one of the principal advocates of constitutional government.

***

The government has definitely decided to appoint Liu Ching-jen, former Chinese Minister to Russia, as high diplomatic delegate to Siberia to take charge of all diplomatic affairs. This decision was made at a recent cabinet meeting in response to the inquiry of the French Minister at Peking as to whether China would follow the example of the Allies by appointing diplomatic representatives to Siberia.

***

Shang Jui-kun, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has raised sufficient capital to start a tramway company in the Capital. The regulations governing the company have already been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for registration.

***

Yih Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, has tendered his resignation to the government.

***

The fourth annual Teachers' Institute conducted under the auspices of the Peking Educational Association was closed on August 30 after a ten days session. Of the one hundred and three delegate-teachers, sixty men and forty-three women, the majority were from the Church of England, Presbyterian and American Board Missions, but the London Mission, Methodist Mission and Young Men's Christian Association also sent delegates. In all, forty-six schools were represented.

***

The Chinese Foreign Office has received a telegram from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, stating that the public opinion in the United States of America does not favor the issue of "gold notes" as proposed and that the American government has decided to inform China accordingly.

***

General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, who is residing in Tientsin, has telegraphed to Hsu Shih-chang his congratulations upon his election as China's President.

***

Joseph Ripley and J. W. Beardsley, engineer-in-chief and assistant engineer-in-chief of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, respectively, who recently came to China from America, have begun their work. Their head office is in Tientsin.

***

The opening of the new buildings of the Pei Hua Girls' School, West City, took place on September 4.

THE FORD TOWN CAR

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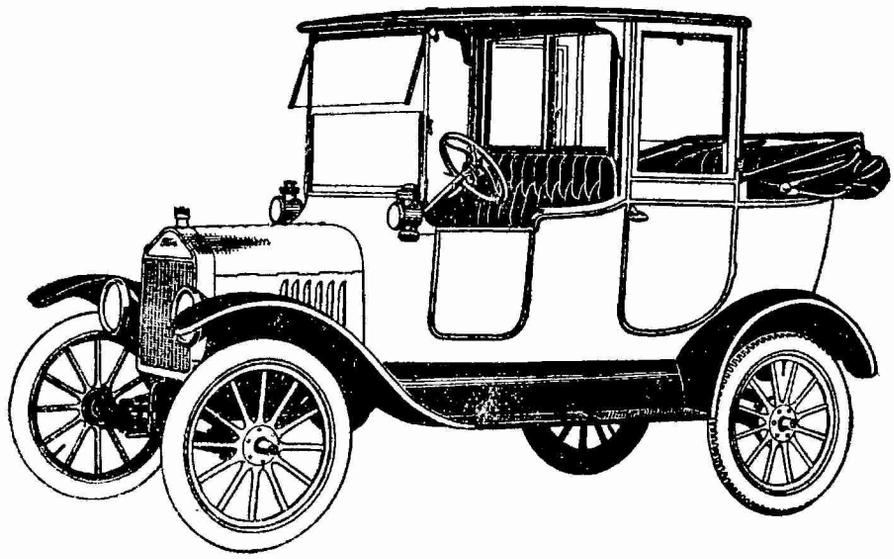

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Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling distributed certificates to those who earned them during the last school year, and Bishop Morris delivered an address dealing with the origin and aims of the school.

***

In connection with the supply of rice to Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce will dispatch one of its members, Hsiao Shun-hai, to Japan to investigate the actual condition.

***

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs on September 3 to personally protest against the "gold note" scheme.

***

The following telegram from Dr. R. B. Teusler, head of the American Red Cross Unit with the Czech forces, has been received in Peking this week: "Harbin, August 31, 1918. Active fighting imminent. We require immediately fifteen more high grade American doctors and thirty American, British or French nurses to serve during term of acute need or permanently as desired. May be volunteers or salaried basis if necessary. Official Red Cross Service." Persons volunteering are requested to send their names and addresses to Dr. R. C. Beebe, Secretary of the China Medical Missionary Association, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai. His telegraphic address is: "Beebe, Chiconcom, Shanghai."

***

According to a Chinese report the government has lodged a protest with the Japanese Legation against the establishment of police boxes and police stations in Harbin. The Japanese Legation is said to have handed a reply note to the Chinese government in which it is stated that the establishment of stations and police boxes in Harbin is untrue, but that for purposes of investigation and restriction Japanese police have often been sent out for inspection purposes.

***

Chen Hsia-ling, Frontier Commissioner on the Szechuan-Tibetan border, has telegraphed Peking reporting that as a result of a conference between Chinese and Tibetan delegates it has been agreed to delimit Tashupao, Chingchi and Maching as the boundary, either side of which the two armies must remain until the decisions of the pending peace conference have been published. Both parties have withdrawn to a certain distance from these places and the districts in which these towns are situated are neutral territory.

***

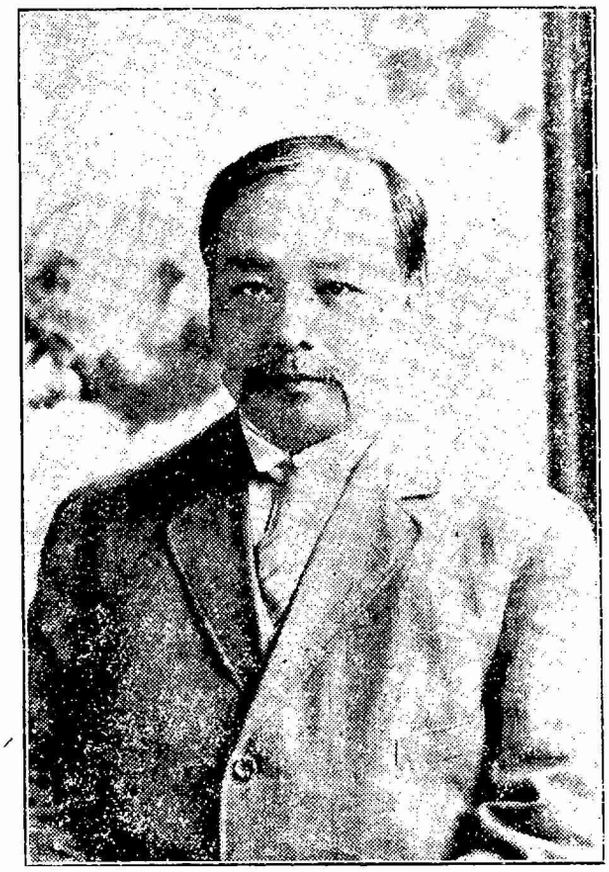
The Harbin *Novosti Zhizni* reports that representatives of the leading Japanese firm in Harbin have proposed to the Russian authorities in Manchuria to give the firm a monoply to supply the population of the trans-Baikal region with goods and necessaries, the firm undertaking to raise the value of the rouble. It was stated that all necessaries for the Russians could be supplied immediately. The Russians are said to have refused the offer.

***

C. S. Liu, chief of the Traffic Department of the Ministry of Communications at Peking, and his wife and children were seriously injured in a motor car accident on Sunday, September 1. The accident happened while Mr. and Mrs. Liu were on a motor car trip from Peking to the Western Hills. They were picked up by F. C. Hitchcock of the Siems-Carey Company and taken in his car to the Central Hospital at Peking.

Peking, September 7, 1918.

Who's Who in China



Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate.

Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, comes from the Province of Kwangtung. He is fifty years of age. He passed the metropolitan literary examinations and received his Chinese Ph. D with honor. In 1906 Mr. Liang was appointed Secretary to Tang Shao-yi on the occasion of his mission to India. One year later, upon his return from India, he was appointed chief of a department in the Board of Communications. At the same time he was acting as assistant director of the Bank of Communications. In July of 1909 Mr. Liang was promoted to be Senior Secretary of the Board of Communications.

In February of 1911 Mr. Liang resigned as Director of Railways and assistant director of the Bank of Communications, but ten months later he was appointed Acting Vice-Minister of Communications. In December of the same year Mr. Liang was made acting director of the Imperial Chinese Posts.

From January to March in 1912, Liang Shih-yi held the office of Acting Minister of Communications. He was appointed Chief Secretary of the President's Office after the abdication of the Manchus in April of 1911, when Yuan Shih-kai was elected President of the Republic of China, whose protege he was. From May to September in 1915, whilst still retaining his position of Chief Secretary to the President, Mr. Liang was Acting Minister of Finance. After the dissolution of the first Parliament by a Mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai,

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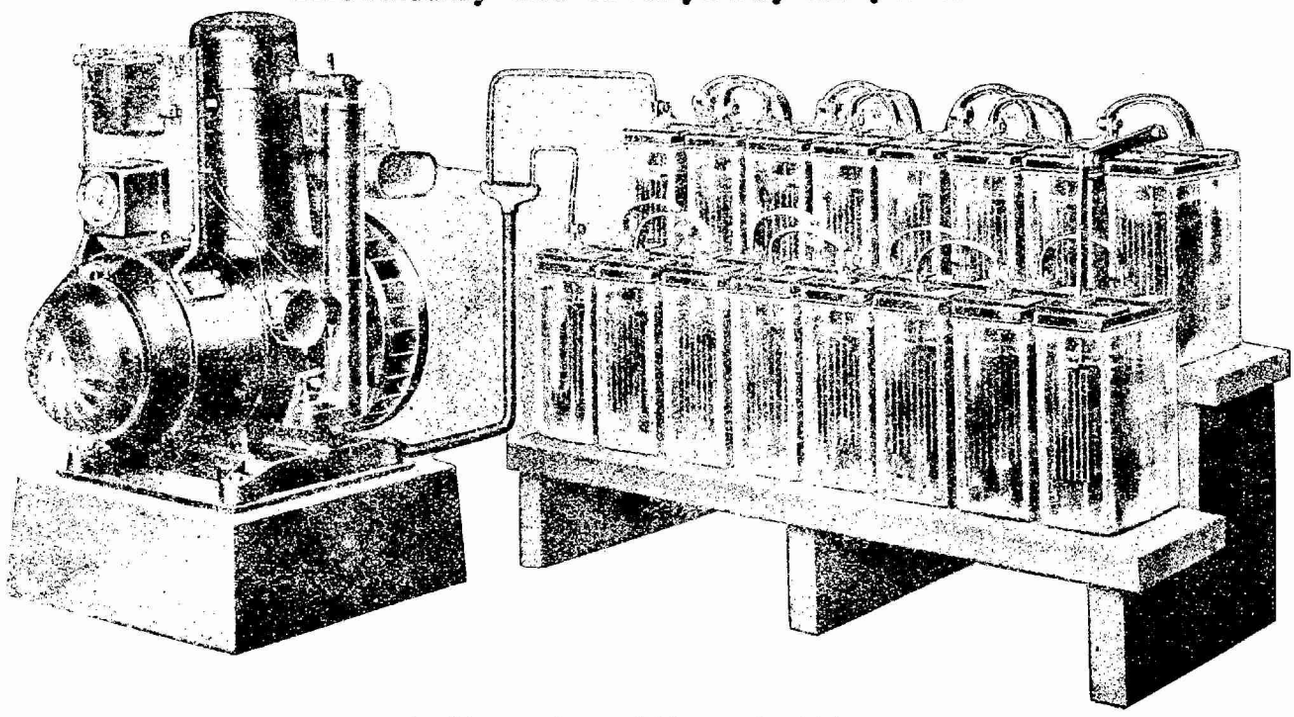

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the Council of State as a legislature was established, of which Mr. Liang was a member. Later, he was appointed Director-General of the Customs Administration, which post he held until after the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement in 1916. During the time, he concurrently held the office of Director-General of the Bureau of Taxes.

Liang Shih-yi played an important part in the movement of Yuan Shih-kai in 1915 to make himself Emperor of China. When the movement collapsed in the summer of 1916, Mr. Liang went to Hongkong and retired from public life. In the spring of 1918 he visited Japan, where he stayed for some time and made connections with influential financiers and statesmen in that country for the industrial development of China. Soon after his return to Hongkong, Mr. Liang was invited to visit Peking. As he was one of the participants of the monarchical movement whose arrests were ordered by Mandates, prior to his arrival in Peking he was pardoned by a Mandate.

When he first came to Peking he was full of views of the South. As General Hsu Shu-chen, righthand man of Prime Minister Tuan, was then strongly against the negotiations with the Southern opposition for peace, Mr. Liang was obliged to remain silent. He was one of the promoters of the An Fu Club, whose platform is to elect Hsu Shih-chang the next President of China. The club was active during the recent election of members for Parliament. Upon the organization of the club, Mr. Liang went to Hongkong to attend his daughter's wedding, and returned to Peking on the 21st of August. Barely had he time to rest at his residence in the Capital, when he was rushed to the meeting hall of the Senate, where he was elected Speaker.

Mr. Liang is considered the most influential leader of the Chaotung clique or party and is an able financier.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 4. Between the Canal du Nord and the Oise the French advance beyond Libermont, reach the outskirts Esmery-Hallon and occupy Hopital Wood; further east they cross the Ailette and reach Marizelle, north of Manicamp.——British troops force the passages on the river Tortille and the Canal du Nord on a wide front northward of Moislains. ——The Franco-American forces cross the Vesle on a front of 30 kilometers, pass Chassemy, Brenelle, Vauberlin, Vauxcere and Blanzy and gain a footing on the crest north of Baslieux.——English troops enter Moeuvres from the north and fighting is still going on among the defences of the old Hindenburg line.——Between the Somme and the Oise the Germans are falling back before the armies of General Debeney and General Humbert; the French capture Guiscard.

September 5. On the Ailette front the French occupy Folembray, Couchy-le-Chateau and Couchy-le-Ville, and advance to a kilometer south of Fresnes.

September 6. The British continue to progress; southward of Peronne they are already 7 miles eastward of the Somme and are advancing on the general line Monchy-Lagache, Vraignies, Tincourt, all of which places they capture.——The French continue to advance rapidly along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne, capturing Ham and Chauny.

September 7. The French advance on a front of 20 miles to an average depth of 2 miles and occupy Tergnier, an important railway junction, through which the enemy loses his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin; the French cross the Somme in force from Epancourt to Offoy; after heavy fighting they cross the St. Quentin Canal at Pont de Tugny and St. Simon; north of the Ailette they capture Barisis.——The British make further progress east and northeastward of Peronne and capture Hancourt, Soret-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture.

September 8. The British force a German retirement on a front of 17 miles from Havrincourt to Beauvois. ——Southward of the Aisne American troops enter Muscourt.——Between the Oise and the Ailette the French reach the Alberich line, a continuation of the Hindenburg line.——On the Nieppe front a strong German attack forces back the British outposts.

September 9. Beyond the Crozat Canal the French capture Grand-Seraucurt, Clastres, Montescourt-Lillerolles and Remigny; east of Crozart Canal they capture Gibercourt.

September 10. Between the Somme and the Oise French troops progress despite a sharp resistance and advance beyone Henancourt; they occupy Travecy, 3 kilometers north of La Fere.

CHINA

September 6. The election of the Vice-President at Peking is postponed until a suitable day prior to October 10.

September 10. Dr. Wu Ting-fang denies the report that the Canton Military Government intends taking over the Customs at Canton forcibly.

SIBERIA

September 6. Japanese cavalry enter Habarovsk.—— General Knox, Commander of the British Forces, arrives at Vladivostock.

September 9. Japanese cavalry and an infantry battalion capture the enemy naval base at Habarovsk with 17 gunboats and 8 steamers.

GENERAL

September 4. Reuter's Agency learns officially that the Bolshevik troops sacked the British Embassy in Petrograd August 31 and murdered the Naval Attache, Captain F. Cromie, D. S. O.——The British Government telegraphs to Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate reparation and prompt punishment for those concerned in the attack on the British Legation in Petrograd and the murder of Captain Cromie.

September 5. The Bolshevist Ambassador at London, Livitnoff, is arrested as a hostage until the British Representatives detained in Russia by the Bolsheviks are freed and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.——The American Consul at Helsingfors reports to the U. S. Department of State that on September 3 the American Consuls and members of the Allied Consulates left Russia on a special train which safely crossed into Finland and they are reported to have arrived at Stockholm——The

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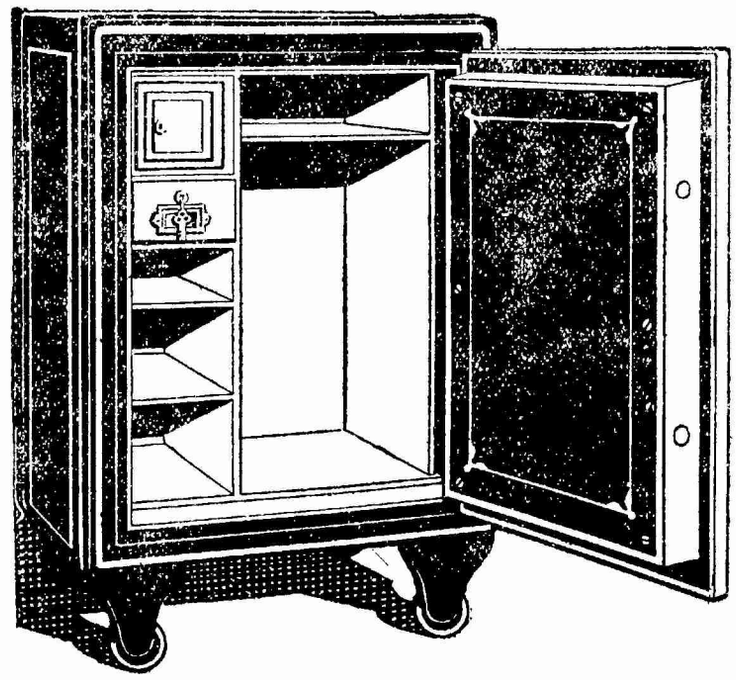

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British Admiralty announces that the tonnage of the merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom last month totalled 124,675 tons as compared with 141,948 tons in July.

September 6. 151 Chinese students, including 50 women, arrive at San Francisco *en route* to universities in the United States to complete their technical and professional training under the Boxer Indemnity fund.

September 11. The U. S. War Industries Board announces that a pooling arrangement has been made between Representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy which provides that the United States shall receive two-thirds of the world's supply of pig iron.——The U. S. Treasury Department announces that the United States has established a credit of G. $5,000,000 for the Republic of Siberia, which has declared war against Germany.

America

After December 1 the manufacture of beer will be prohibited, as announced by the Food Administration, for the duration of the war. This measure is taken for the conservation of fuel, transportation, labor, etc.

Tamekichi Ota, formerly of the Imperial Japanese Legation at Mexico City, has been named as Consul-General of Japan at San Francisco. He will take up his duties in October, succeeding Consul-General Hanihara.

A St. Louis, Missouri, man who refuses to make public his name has pledged G. $132,500 to assist the Methodist Church in its $125,000,000 campaign for the world's religious redemption. The philanthropist has promised to pay at the rate of G. $100 per day.

On August 1, the record speed was accomplished in the air-mail service when aeronautic maps of the Woodrow Wilson Airway were delivered to the second assistant postmaster Otto Praeger in two and one-half hours from New York to Philadelphia. The maps are used by the aviators, and show the landmarks, elevations and other important objects in a belt eighty miles wide.

Hon. E. T. Williams, who has been chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State at Washington, D. C., since 1913, has taken up his work as Professor of Oriental languages at the University of California. Mr. William's work at the University of California is part of the general plan of the educational and commercial interests of California to bring about closer relations with the Far East.

The Food Administration has decreed that the sugar ration cut for five months will allow two pounds of sugar to each person every thirty days. A new survey of the world's sugar situation pointed to a critical shortage unless more conservation was made. The two-pound ration made to the householders includes all sugar used in cooking as well as on the table, and public places are expected to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals.

According to a recent ruling of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Chinese and Japanese students in the United States are now permitted to perform manual labor during the school vacations. It is part of the general plan to take advantage of all possible sources of labor during the period of the war. Under the present American immigration laws no laborers from Japan or China may be admitted to the United States. Chinese or Japanese students who desire to take advantage of the recent regulation are required to register with their Consular officials.

Men and Events

Rev. Lacy L. Little, who is engaged in missionary work at Kiangyin, in the province of Kiangsu, is now visiting in Shanghai.

W. S. Fessenden, of the law firm of Jernigan Fessenden & Rose, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday, September 11, after an extended visit to the States.

J. W. Gallagher, manager of the U. S. Steel Products Company of Shanghai, and Mrs. Gallagher are planning to depart to-day, September 14, for a six weeks' vacation, which they will spend at Shoji, Japan.

Miss Nell Sprunt, who has been spending a year's leave of absence at Charleston, South Carolina, has returned to China. She is engaged in missionary work at Tsiang Kiang-tu, in the province of Kiangsu.

W. C. Sprague, general manager of the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai, and Mrs. Sprague will depart for Japan on the s. s. *Columbia* September 14, where they will spend their vacation.

The marriage of Walter H. Chen, of the Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, to Miss Anna Chang Ching-chi of Shanghai will take place at the Cantonese Church, North Szechuen Road, this evening (September 14) at seven o'clock.

The following public schools for Chinese have an enrollment of 1,000 students for the coming term: Public School for Chinese, 410; Ellis Kadoorie School, 400; Nieh Chih Kuei School, 132; Polytechnic School, 140.

George C. Hanson, former American Consul at Chungking, is in Shanghai on his way to Foochow, where he will take the place of A. W. Pontius, American Consul at Canton. Mr. Pontius will proceed to the American Consulate at Canton.

E. H. Everett, American Postal Agent at Shanghai, has received instructions from Washington to proceed to Vladivostock for the purpose of organizing a postal service for the American expeditionary forces now in Siberia. Mr. Everett departed for Vladivostock on Friday, September 13.

M. H. Wheeler of Kaifeng, W. Fielder of Honan, J. A. Lewis of Foochow, F. G. Deis of Hupeh, and G. A. Wilson of Hankow will leave Shanghai for America on September 14 and 15 *en route* to France, where they will enter Y. M. C. A. work with the Chinese labor battalions.

Dr. Frank J. Kelly, of Omaha, Nebraska, who has been engaged in medical missionary work on the Island of Hainan, off the southern coast of China, for several years, will in the future devote his entire time to medical work among the lepers in China. For the last year he has been home on furlough.

G. J. Petrocelli, former agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, will depart for America on Saturday, September 14, on the s. s. *Empress of Japan.* F. C. Charman, the new agent of the China Mail Steamship Company, arrived in Shanghai from Manila on September 11 to take over the duties of Mr. Petrocelli.

The following schools have served notices for the re-opening of their classes: The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, the Municipal Public School for Girls, the Shanghai American School, the Russian Educational Society, the British Chamber of Commerce Language School, St. Joseph's Institute, the Municipal Public School for Boys and the French Municipal School.

The American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce will give a reception and banquet to the Executive Committee and members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai on Thursday evening, September 19, at 7 o'clock. There will be about 200 Chinese and foreign business men present at the meeting.

The competition which MILLARD'S REVIEW announced several weeks ago for the best article on the subject, "What will Be the Result of the War Upon the Missionary in China," closed on September 1, and the articles have been turned over to the judges for a decision. Thirty articles were received in the competition from missionaries, teachers and Y. M. C. A. workers in all parts of the Far East. As soon as the judges complete their work the prizes will be announced and the winning articles published in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

David Jessula, of Saigon, French Indo-China, manager of La Companigne de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, was the guest of honor at a special meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on August 8. In his speech Mr. Jessula urged that a direct line of steamers be established between San Francisco and French Indo-China. He stated that in the past high freight rates between French Indo-China and the United States was largely due to the prevailing custom of shipping to Hongkong, and then reshipping to various points. In his opinion the opportunities between United States and French Indo-China are almost unlimited.

The board of directors of the Shanghai American School has received a letter from Consul-General Sammons, dated at New York July 30, to the effect that the American Asiatic Association had officially indorsed the idea for building a large modern American school of junior collegiate standing in Shanghai. Howard E. Cole, director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who has been in the Far East, was appointed a member of a special committee that is giving attention to the matter of raising a fund in America for this purpose. The Association gave a dinner for Mr. Sammons while he was in New York, at which time the Consul-General explained the needs now existing in Shanghai for a school of this kind.

William C. Lane, of New York, departed from San Francisco last week *en route* for Shanghai for the purpose of making plans for the establishment in this port and at other points in China, and also in Siberia, of branches of the Asia Banking Corporation. The head offices of the company will be in Shanghai, and according to recent advices from Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, who is now in America, the Shanghai office will be in charge of Ralph Dawson. The Asia Banking Corporation is an outgrowth of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and was organized by that company in cooperation with a number of other leading financial institutions in the United States. The official title of the new institution will be the "Bank of Asia." The first branches to be established in China outside of Shanghai will be at Hankow and Tientsin. Albert Breton, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, will be New York manager of the firm.

The Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu has sent notices to all chambers of commerce and associations in the Orient of the plans for celebration of "Balboa Day," which occurs on September 17. The purpose of the celebration is to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in 1513. The day has been observed in the Hawaiian Islands for several years and plans are now being made to encourage the observance of the day generally by all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. In addition to the celebration in Honolulu there will also be appropriate ceremonies in Washington, D. C., on which occasion President Wilson will be officially presented with the flags of all Pacific nations. A movement has been started to organize a Pan-Pacific Union similar to the Pan-American Union which has done so much in welding the republics of North and South America together. It is reported that President Wilson has agreed to act as honorary president of the new organzaition.

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Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

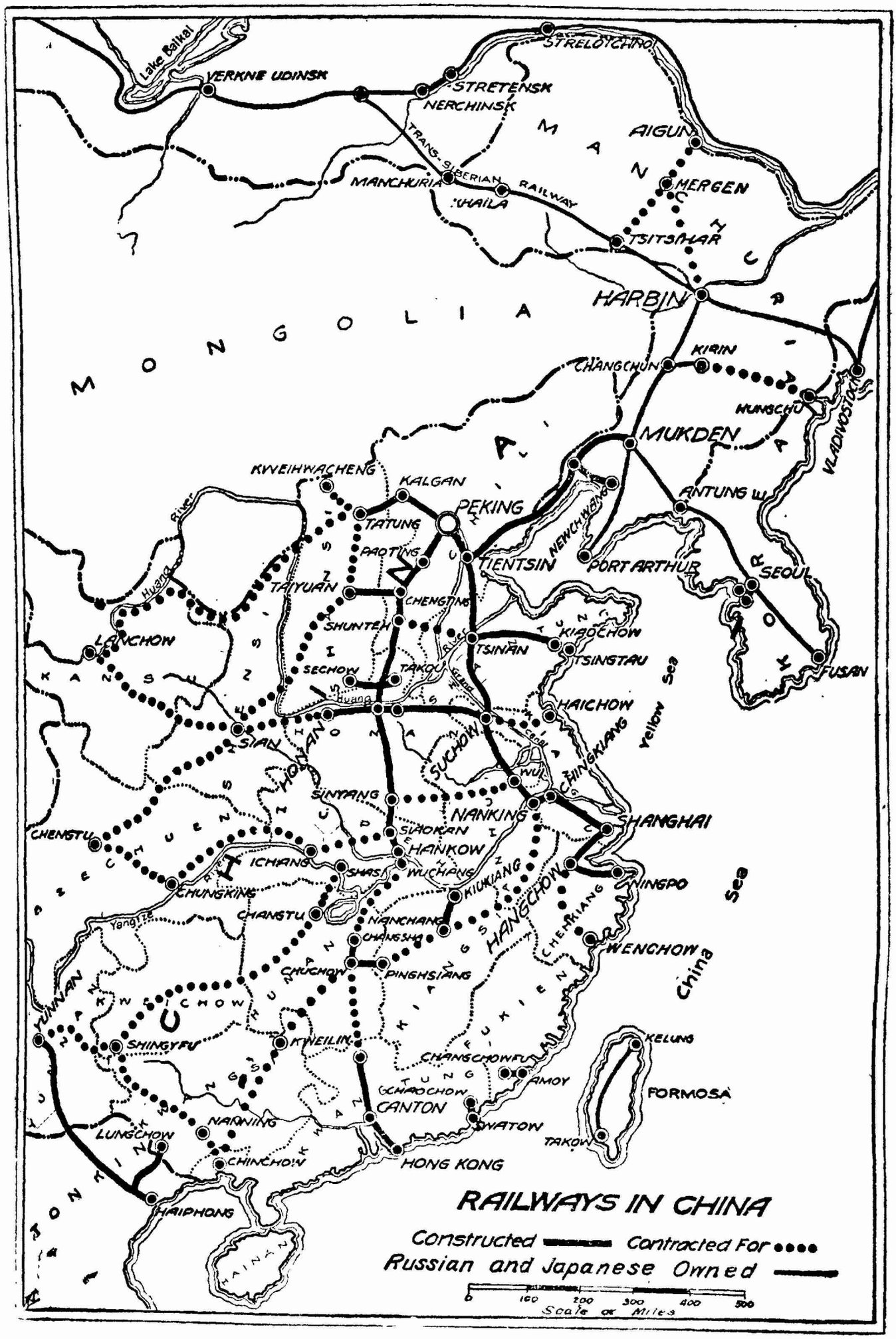
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building. — *From "Finance."*


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRELOTCHNO
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
TATUNG
PAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
ANTUNG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
FUSAN
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TAKU
HAICHOW
SIAN
SUCHOW
CHINKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
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SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
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WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
CHUNGKING
NINGPO
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
China Sea
YUNNAN
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
NANNING
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

06-069

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

The Department of State has opened a special passport office in San Francisco for the special benefit of persons departing from that port. The office is in charge of Frank N. Bauskett and is located in the San Francisco custom house. Previous to this it has been necessary for persons departing from San Francisco to send to Washington for passports.

The Shanghai Unit of Red Cross doctors and nurses to go to Siberia will depart from Shanghai on Friday, September 20. Sixteen doctors and nurses have been organized here and more are expected to volunteer from the outports and interior of China for this work. The Shanghai unit of doctors is composed of the following: Dr. F. Mauget of Huchow, who was formerly connected with the Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, will head the unit; Dr. W. E. Libby, of Wuhu; Dr. R. V. Taylor of Yangchow; Dr. G. Hadden of Yungchowfu; and Dr. William Guitelius, dentist of Soochow. The locally organized corps of nurses is headed by Miss Florence Farmer, R. N., of Shanghai, who has seen active service in relief work during the present war in Persia, Turkey and Russia; she will be accompanied by ten other nurses from various places in China. Captain S. A. Ransom, of the American Company, S.V.C., has offered his services and will proceed to Siberia at an early date upon obtaining his leave from Washington, D. C.

Siam Endorses Britain's Declaration For Jewish State

Since England issued a declaration through Mr. Balfour last November in favor of a National Home for the Jewish people being established in Palestine, the Jews of the Far East have been conducting propaganda in support of the movement. The Shanghai Zionist Association, of which E. S. Kadoorie is president and N. E. B. Ezra secretary, assisted by David I. Sandelson, one of the younger English Zionist leaders from London who is now in the Far East, has been endeavoring to obtain the support of China, Japan, Siam and other Asiatic countries. The first of these countries to approve the aims of the organization was Siam. The local organization this week received from H. R. H. Prince Devawongse Varopaker, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Siam, the following message:

Foreign Office,
Bangkok, August 22, 1918.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Shanghai Zionist Association of July 12, 1918, with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish People. In reply, I have the honor to state that the Royal Siamese Government expresses its accord with the sympathetic position taken by the Allies with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish people and, in cooperation with the Allied Powers, will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish Communities in Palestine.

I am,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) Davawongse.

The Shanghai Zionist Association has cabled the foregoing communication to the Zionist Associations of London and New York and in a public statement this week thanked Dr. Eldon R. James, American Adviser in Foreign Affairs to the Siamese government at Bangkok, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, and J. B. Powell, associate editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW, for assistance they had rendered in obtaining the indorsement of the Siamese government.

Baseball Scandal Has Another Inning

In the Shanghai Mixed Court on Thursday, September 12, there was a hearing of an action brought by J. I. Ezra against Eugene Chen for the publication of articles in that newspaper on the subject of the "Baseball Scandal." The case was brought before C. P. Byrne, British Assessor, A. Verbruggen, Belgian Vice-Consul and Acting Danish Assessor, and Chinese Magistrate Kwan. The specific action was to restrain the *Shanghai Gazette* from publishing further comments on the case pending an action for libel that was planned. Before service on Mr. Chen could be made, Gordius Nielsen, a Danish subject, appeared before the Court and claimed to be the proprietor of the *Gazette*. The case was held *in camera*, and no public announcement has been made as to the disposition made, although it is rumored that some compromise was arrived at which will permit Mr. Chen to proceed to America at once on a trip to regain his health.

In the meantime there were still further developments in the case that lends further comic-opera elements to this Shanghai sensation. Mr. Chen had booked passage on the s. s. *China* for the United States, so the Mixed Court officer armed with a summons for Mr. Chen, and accompanied by J. I. Ezra, his attorney, N. C. Home, V. Gensburger and a reporter from the *China Press* went to Woosung to serve the summons before the *China* departed. They searched the ship but could not find him. Then they returned to Shanghai. After their return to Shanghai and another consultation with the parties interested in punishing Mr. Chen and the *Shanghai Gazette*, they decided that they would again return to Woosung and make another search of the s. s. *China*. The party that decided to make the trip was now composed, according to reports, of the Mixed Court official, A. Krisel, an American lawyer, and R. Hope, editorial writer and reporter on the *China Press*. A private launch, the *Meifoo*, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, was hired and in the negotiations it seems that the party conducted the financial negotiations with the Chinese boatsman who was on board and not with the owners of the boat. Late at night they proceeded to Woosung, and in the darkness ran into the breakwater and damaged the launch which, soon after the party had disembarked, sank in some twenty-four feet of water. The launch is valued at about $16,000. No information is available as to what action the Standard Oil Company plans to take regarding the "commandeering" of their boat. In its issue of September 13 the *China Press* editorially stated that although their representative was with the party "at the time of engaging the launch, there was no knowledge as to whom it belonged." This is probably explained by the fact that the night was dark

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—10:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

06-071

and the Standard Oil "S" on the smoke-stack, the "Socony" trade on each side of the boat and the name of the boat, "*Meifoo IV.*" could not be distinguished.

At any rate Mr. Chen was safely in bed at his home in Shanghai and on the next day appeared in court and accepted service. It is unnecessary to recount the details of the "Baseball Scandal" since our readers are already too familiar with the disgraceful episode whereby J. I. Ezra, F. Elias and V. Gensburger were accused of unsportsmanlike conduct in giving money and drinks to the baseball team of the Ninth Cavalry (colored) of Manila after they had lost baseball games with the Shanghai team and the Meiji University team of Japan. Since these gentlemen had won large bets due to the fact that the negro team had lost the games, those of the party who had membership in the Race Club were expelled and forced to withdraw from other clubs in the Settlement.

Women's Work

Military Training for Men and Women

A movement advocating that every young woman and man throughout the country be given at least six months' training under military discipline to fit them to face the problems that will confront America at the close of the war is being indorsed by the women of America. The idea originated from Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, chairman of the women's committee of the Illinois division of the National Council of Defense. Mrs. Bowen said that thought should be first directed to overcoming the striking weakness in our social fabric, such as the Americanization problem, the increase of juvenile crime, the disregard of the laws of hygiene and the lack of understanding between the different groups of peoples. From this opinion developed the resolution passed by the Chicago Women's Club providing for Federal training. At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in May the resolution was unanimously indorsed in a petition to the government that women be given universal training as well as men. The opinion was the formal expression of more than 2,000,000 American women organized in the 10,000 clubs for personal and community improvement throughout the country.

Women in the Political World

Since women have entered politics they should be guided by the rules applicable to men. "Votes for women" has almost ceased to be an issue in American politics as there is probably no state in the Union in which women cannot have the vote when the majority ask for it, according to a recent article in the *San Francisco Chronicle*. No important opposition has been made to woman suffrage by men anywhere and the opposition to the constitutional suffrage amendment pending in the Senate is not to women's suffrage but to a revolutionary movement to take from the states the right of control of the suffrage which they have had from the foundation of the Republic, and which has been violated once, with disastrous results, and use the power of the nation to force the measure on reluctant states. When numbers of women at one time picketed the White House to attempt to force the President to coerce Congress in a matter, and finally got him to do it, now they are attempting the same tactics with the Senate. If these measures had been taken by the men they would have been stopped by some means or other, so such actions should not be allowed one sex and not another. The article states that, "if this is to be a government of reason such demonstrations intended politically to intimidate must stop. They are manifestations of the 'mob spirit' against which the President so recently warned his countrymen, intending, we suppose, to include his countrywomen. In politics one sex ought not to do what is not permitted to the other. Suffrage has nothing to do with the conduct of the war."

Red Cross Notes

G. $75,000, or its equivalent 300,000 Swiss francs (at the present rate of exchange), has been appropriated by the war council for the relief of the sick or needy Russians in Switzerland. This will be handled by the central committee of the Society of Russian Citizens and two other societies in Switzerland, under the supervision of the American Red Cross representative there.

An average of 1,300 letters are being sent in one day to Allied prisoners beyond the enemy lines through a spy-proof system of the American Red Cross. The plan prevents all use of a code and the letter wishing to be conveyed to the person must be written in the office of some Red Cross chapter. The messages are sent through the division to the office of the director of the Bureau of Communication at National Red Cross headquarters.

A donation of G. $12,800 has been made to the American Red Cross by the firm of F. Romeo & Company, New York City, following an investigation of the firm's business by the United States Food Administration. A monthly report showed that the company had been making excess profits on canned tomatoes, dried beans and cotton-seed oil.

According to the *Official Bulletin*, published at Washington, there are more than 6,000 women now included in the personnel of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service. Acting in accordance with the request of the War Department the uniform of khaki has been discarded and the new uniform is to be of Red Cross Oxford gray. Commanders will wear three silver diamonds, embroidered on their shoulder straps; captains will wear two silver diamonds; first lieutenant's one; and second lieutenants a gilt diamond. Service stripes will be worn on the sleeves.

The Committee on Public Information has issued a notice to the romantic girl who is untrained but thrilled with the desire to become a Red Cross nurse, that a sweet disposition and smiles alone are not necessary to the sick and wounded soldier, but a sound knowledge of asepsis, the ability to recognize symptoms and an understanding of dietics, is greater in sickness than possessing the ability to make the soldier happy.

Women and Events

Miss Frances W. Rokus is the first woman to be appointed to the position of executive secretary to the Mayor of New York. It is the first time in the history of New York that a woman has held this position. The salary paid is G. $4,800 annually.

In the State of Indiana women ice handlers are being tried out. Six negro women, clad in overalls,

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang..... dep.	9.16	12.58	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Klangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Klangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14.50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.38*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11 55*	*14.25*	*15 50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konsenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14 55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konsenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

were sent the rounds and were instructed to carry the ice in 50 pound cakes, instead of the 100 pound cakes as carried by the men. The idea originated from the manager of the ice-plant, when he attended a motion picture show and saw pictures of women working as "lumber-jacks."

A conference of representatives from the women's agricultural counties in Scotland was recently held at Edinburgh, Scotland. Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Board of Agriculture of Scotland, presided at the meeting and said that when 1,000 women agricultural workers had been needed in Scotland in one year they were enrolled within seven months.

A committee to investigate the effect upon the health of women now employed in the various positions formerly held by men is being sent out, as announced by the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. The committee will visit places where women have been drawn into positions by war contracts, and dangers arising from the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effects upon the health of the women employed.

Teachers in the various schools of the United States upon being asked if their home economic courses have been affected by the Food Administration state that it has been necessary to revise the entire course in home economics, that "conservation has become the keynote," and "all the work has been on a war basis" and "economy has been their slogan." Emphasis has been placed on food preservation, school garden products being used extensively, and the instructions of the Food Administration have been followed as closely as possible.

The Council of National Defense has authorized the following in connection with the way in which women may show their respect to the American flag: It has been resolved, that the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense recommend that as an expression of loyalty and respect to the colors and the national anthem the women of the United States shall stand at attention when the flag is passing or the national anthem is rendered. M. C. P.

Correspondence

It was President Wilson who Said it

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

In your issue of August 24, 1918, you attribute the expression, "knocked into a cocked hat," to Colonel Roosevelt. Is it not true that this phrase is remembered more in connection with a private letter in which Mr. Wilson inquired if there was not some way in which Mr. Bryan could be, once and for all, knocked into a cocked hat? This letter was brought forth during the campaign of 1912 with the idea of embarassing the Democratic candidate and the hope of alienating the affection of Mr. Bryan and his following.

It was Col. Roosevelt's hat that was "in the ring." That is, it was supposed to be there except when he used it to lead cheers for himself as, that his audience finding the races more interesting and deserting him for the ponies, Teddy commandeered the horse from the clerk of the course and dashing madly around the track, swinging his hat in the air, called for cheers for himself.

Dignity and Face! Teddy never had either.

Very truly yours,

F. H. T.

Wuchow, September 3, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Socialism Among Japan's Pariahs

From the "Herald of Asia" (Edited by M. Zumoto), Tokio

The whole truth about the causes of the recent disturbances cannot be known until the trial of the men under arrest shall have been completed. In so far, however, as is posssible to form an opinion from data publicly known, there seems little doubt that their significance lies in the fact that they were manifestations of the social unrest caused or accentuated by the rapidly widening gulf between the rich and the poor or the classes and the masses. How far the growing spirit of discontent had led to the propagation of socialistic and other radical ideas, it is hard to say. But it is quite certain that the ground is being prepared for the sowing of the seeds of the so-called "dangerous thoughts." It is a well-known fact that some socialists took a prominent part in inciting the recent riots in a number of cases. Such was particularly the case at Kobe, where the nucleus of the rioters was formed by a contingent from some adjacent *eta* villages, who had been instigated into violence by a socialist emissary from Tokio. These communities of the former *pariahs* constitute a most fertile field for the propagation of socialistic or rather anarchical views. Legally emancipated fifty years ago, socially they still keep aloof from the other sections of the people who refuse to associate with them. The latter are not entirely to blame, for the *eta* still retain most of the vices inseparable from centuries of social ostracism. A little over a million people scattered all over the country in small exclusive communes, with deep-rooted prejudices against their social oppressors, the former *pariahs* are a source of serious potential, if not actual, danger to social order and tranquility. The improvement of their lot is an urgent question of the moment. To us it seems that the best solution of the problem will be to break up their communes and disperse them among the mass of the population. As a class they possess certain general characteristics in their look and manners. But there being no marked racial difference between them and the rest of the people, it will be impossible to distinguish them if they give up their separate residence and mix in the body of the population.

Education in China

From the "Peking Daily News," (Chinese-owned)

If there is one point at which the Republic has failed it is surely in the realm of education. Under the old *regime* education, of a sort, held a high place. The educational system of China was eulogized in a thousand Western text-books, and the eulogies perhaps gained something from the fact that those who wrote them had no very close acquaintance with the subject on which they discoursed so fluently. Nevertheless, the old examination system did keep alive a respect for learning, and it is very questionable whether any really national effort is being made at all to keep the flame alight now. There is of course the work being done by the Ministry of Education, but what can even the best-intentioned ministry in the world *do* with a budget that works out at *three cents per capita per annum?* The Ministry of Education may plan and scheme and hope and expect, but with this miserable pittance of a budget it can *do* practically nothing. If anything, a republic should be vastly more interested in the education of its citizens than should an empire or any monarchy, for the whole future of a republic depends

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on the intelligence of its many citizens, not on the superior virtues of its kings or its princes, its lords and its masters.

It is true that there has been great zeal for education of a sort in China during the last twenty years. There have sprung up innumerable schools, many of them privately financed and maintained for profit, that are supplying instruction, but it is mostly utterly utilitarian in character. The sole motive of such schools is to make money for their proprietors by enabling their pupils to make money for themselves. If the increase in schools of the utilitarian type—and the type covers a very wide range, from the handicraft school unillumined by any light beyond that whereby to-morrow's meal is to be got, to the Esperentist aesthete's universal profit-paying-cum-culture humbug —has been very large, the passion for real education has not burned with remarkable intensity. The whole aim and outlook of education under the Republic, a heritage indeed ten to twenty years' lack of direction before the advent of the Republic, has been selfish.

Lesson of the Riots

From the "Yomiuri," Tokio

The recent rice riot has convinced the people that they can do everything if they only appeal to riotous measures. This conviction is really a dangerous thought. When their Majesties, realizing the gravity of the situation, signified their intention to make an imperial donation for the aid of the distressed, the people while being grateful to the kindness of their Majesties, felt that the Terauchi Ministry was again trying to use the imperial family in politics. This impression is really a dangerous one.

Japanese Attitude Toward China

From the "Yorodzu," Tokio

The cultivation of more cordial relations between Japan and China is a favorite theme on which politicians and travellers from China dilate, and it is sincerely believed by some that for the maintenance of peace in the Far East Japan and China should be better friends and act in a spirit of harmonious co-operation. At the same time we often hear of or have personally seen not a few instances in which the Japanese treat the Chinese as arrogant superiors. This is even said to be an every day affair in Chinese towns and villages where Japanese reside. There is thus something fundamentally wrong in the Japanese attitude toward China which ought to be soon remedied if the two countries are to combine in a strong friendship for the preservation of peace in this part of the globe. If the attitude of the Japanese people toward China lacks compatibility, that of the Japanese government toward the neighbor republic is no less discordant. Especially remarkable is the lack of uniformity in the policy which the Terauchi government pursues in dealing with China. Count Terauchi sent to Peking a private individual named Nishihara who, regardless of the Japanese Minister, has concluded several loans with China and has consequently placed Baron Hayashi in an awkward dilemma, till the government has been obliged to recall the Minister. Again, the Cabinet seems to be still in the dark as to whether or not to give recognition to the Canton government established by the Southern leaders, as to what attitude to be taken at the approaching presidential election and various other questions on which Japan, of all others, should have had its attitude most clearly defined. Let the government be the first to decide its policy in a clear way and the people will follow suit.

Election of President Hsu

From the "Peking Leader," (Chinese-owned)

Yesterday was a red-letter day for Peking. Hsu Shih-chang was elected as the new President of the Republic practically unanimously and another political milestone has been covered. The event which most eyes have looked forward to for a long time past has now come and gone, and the politics of the country are about to take a new turn.

As we witnessed yesterday's election, what were our impressions? The streets were beflagged and the approaches leading to the Houses of Parliament were strongly guarded by troops. There was plenty of life and activity immediately outside as well as inside the election premises, and the whole procedure went through smoothly. The strangers' galleries were unusually crowded and the presidential electors were in force to the number of 436. But a feeling of enthusiasm seemed to have been conspicuous by its absence.

There was no excitement as far as the floor of the House of Representatives was concerned, for it was a foregone conclusion that the new President designate would be surely elected. If there was any excitement at all, it was among the spectators in the crowded galleries who were free to ruminate over the proceedings. And this not because of any doubts or speculation as to the results of the election, but because there were not enough seats to accomodate all who were present. Everybody knew that Hsu Shih-chang would be elected, and whatever interest there was merely arose from a desire to know who would be the other candidates, if any. Otherwise, the entire atmosphere was that of one taking for granted whatever came along, it was all so mechanical. And even the occasional clapping of hands did not impress the spectator as being enthusiastic and much less "vociferous" or "prolonged," as a similar event would be recorded in any of our sister republics.

That everything did go off according to schedule, without any untoward developments or surprises spoke well for those who were responsible for the election arrangements. Refreshments were, indeed, provided for the guests during the hour and a half of secret session, when the two houses elected their official tellers and cast their ballots, but these did not seem to have been much appreciated, for we passed by many rooms and saw long tables loaded with sandwiches absolutely deserted. Everybody was impatient to see the results of the voting and so did not consider hanging around the closed doors for ninety minutes as anything too tedious.

Then the ballots were read out, one by one, and to the tune of the crier's "Hsu Shih-chang," "Hsu Shih-chang," several Japanese reporters were busy jotting down the number of votes for the distinguished candidates. One of these adopted the ingenious Chinese device of recording five at a time by completing the five strokes necessary to make up the character "Chen," meaning "proper" or "central." And it was interesting to note that one of the guards within the premises also had the virtue of patience to note down the number of votes, as each name was read out by the crier. Does this mean that among a section at least of the military party, interest in the country's politics is also being evinced?

When Yuan Shih-kai was elected President in 1912 the House of Representatives was entirely surrounded by soldiers; yesterday there were only a few tens to preserve order and peace. Nobody attended the election in order to ascertain the results, for it was a thrice foregone conclusion that the voting could only end as all expected. We all came away with indefinable feelings, akin to those entertained after seeing the staging of a play or drama. And the feeling uppermost in all minds seems to have been struck by the legend borne by one of the disqualified votes, namely "Fisherman." For is it not the fisherman who is the sole beneficiary when the fishes quarrel among themselves?

The North has elected its President. Will the South recognize this election? And what will the morrow bring? These questions are being asked everywhere, and one came away from the presidential election unable to answer any of these conundrums.

Indifference to the War

From the "Chuwo," Tokio

Where and for what are the Japanese expeditionary troops fighting now? The majority of the Japanese people at home don't know. In the history of Japan there has been no war like this, to which the people pay little attention, regarding it as a war between foreign countries. Only the relatives or friends of the soldiers know where their brothers are and for what they are fighting. The present war in Siberia is a matter of entire indifference to the common people. It has been simply ordered by the government. When the Chinese War broke out, everybody knew that the war was necessary. The cause of the Russian War, too, was fully understood by the people. And the war in Tsingtao was also carried out not by the government alone but by the people. Undoubtedly there must be reasons which justify the present war in Siberia. But it is really lamentable that these reasons, however important they may be, are not understood by the common people, who are the real backbone of the nation. On the other hand, however, all burdens of the war are to be borne not by the government but by the people. Already the majority of the common people at home are suffering from the high prices of daily necessaries caused by the war.

Water Power in China

From the "Peking Times," (Chinese-owned)

What will the great Republic of China do with the enormous water-power available? For, despite the cheap coolie labor, a transformation from muscular to mechanical power is taking place in China. Will it be electrical power from coal (as now exists in Shanghai) or power from oil or power from the rushing rivers and waterfalls?

And what of that wonderful belt of the country within the tropics? Nature has lavished her gift on South China and man has built up commerce and a great seaport so that there may be mutual benefit between South China and the rest of the world. If we think of the astounding changes on the Western shores of the Pacific within the memory of men now living, shall we "pooh-pooh" the idea of a transformation in our own lifetime in South China? If you "pooh-pooh" you do not know the Cantonese. Politically they may appear, at times, hopeless; but industrially they are wonderful. At present they are wasting their energy; their muscles are being used instead of steam or water-power; their brains are on some problem of a few dollars when if they would work at the development of the natural resources of their provinces they could be thinking in millions of dollars. South China needs a Cecil Rhodes and it will become one of the most wealthy ports of the earth. We, who have traced out the astounding growth of Hongkong, see in the little Colony a symbol of what Anglo-Saxons will do for South China, if only they are given the chance. They will benefit; but their gain will be infinitesimal beside the gain of the Chinese. Somebody once said that the British accepted from the land of China a barren rock called Hongkong and that they made it a mountain of gold from which the Chinese take countless sacks each year into China. It is a true simile. And now Anglo-Saxon engineers want to transform the rushing waters of South China into streams of gold which will fertilize the country? May they soon begin.

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Missionaries Begin Agricultural Education in China

BY J. L. BUCK

IN the summer of 1915 the members of the Nanhsuchou Mission Station (established in 1913) decided that their work would be materially helped if they could have an agriculturist as a member of the station to solve some of the agricultural problems of the region. The whole idea of such work was to use agriculture as a practical way of teaching Christianity and as a means of making friends. With an improved agriculture, economic conditions would be bettered, Christian farmers would be more able to support the church and non-Christians would be more willing to listen to the teachings of Christianity. It was with these ideas in view that the writer, who is a graduate of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, was secured in the fall of 1915 to undertake the work. The support of all the work of this station, including the agricultural work, is given by the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, of which Dr. Henry S. Coffin is pastor.

Nanhuschou is a small country city on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. It is located in a typically agricultural region and is part of the Great Plains area of this part of China. My field for work at present embraces an area of about 6,000 square miles and one and half to two million people, or, in other words, comprises the three most northern districts of Anhwei, *e.g.*, Nanhsuchou, Ling Pi and Szchou. As is known to many, it is a region of famines, due to periodic floods and is probably one of the most backward regions, agriculturally, in China. The farmers seem to be less industrious, and farming is done on a less intensive scale, than in many other parts of China. The biggest problem of the region—floods—is both an agricultural and an engineering problem. The Hwai River Conservancy Project must be put through, and this work connected up with local drainage, before the region can really become a prosperous agricultural country. It is certainly gratifying that the American Red Cross and the American capitalists have come to an agreement with the Chinese government whereby this work can be carried out. I have heard from Chinese sources that a dispute between the American and Chinese engineers as to the outlet of the Hwai River is what is holding the loan back. From Mr. Millard's statement in *Our Eastern Question* it would seem that the real reason is owing to the lack of protection given by the American government to the American capitalists interested in the scheme. Dr. L. H. Bailey, when in China last year, made the statement: "For every famine in any country, indictment should be brought against government." If necessary, pressure should be brought to bear on the Chinese government (when there is such a government) to take steps towards making such conservancy work an accomplished fact.

The other big agricultural problems of the region and the ones I shall undertake to solve first, are seed selection, including the testing of varieties from different regions of China and from the United States and other countries, better tillage methods, more and better fertilization, drainage, control of insects and diseases and, probably, an increased and better animal industry. If may be possible to introduce certain American farm implements, especially hand tools.

In order to carry on this work it seems to me necessary that it be divided into three parts, *viz*: an experiment farm, demonstration work, and school work.

The experiment farm will be used for testing out new crops not yet grown in the region, for seed selection work and for determining the best methods of growing the crops already produced in the region. It will be practical in nature, in order to furnish information for use in farm demonstration and school work.

Farm demonstration work is the growing of crops on the farmer's land or on a piece set aside for that purpose, under the direction of the farm demonstrator. It is preferable that the land be on the farmer's farm and the crop grown by the farmer himself, but under the direction of the adviser. In this way the farmer does most of the work, and after he sees that he can grow a better crop by using the new method, he will be willing to continue to do so. The idea is to have the farmer do the work from the very first. His better crop will be an inducement to his neighbor to try out the better methods as well. Just as farm demonstration is doing a wonderful work in the United States, so it can be expected to make many changes here.

The idea of the school work is to give the boys a well rounded education, not more advanced than high school grade, and based largely on the principles in vogue at Hampton Institute, Va. Practical work will be emphasized. The boys will be so trained in the inspirational, as well as the practical side of agricultural life, that they will either want to go back to the farm or engage in teaching other boys to become good farmers. Scientific principles of agriculture can best be instilled in the school boys. They will be much more ready to accept new ideas as compared with the ignorant farmer, who can be best reached through farm demonstration work. Emphasis will be placed on making the boys realize that farming is a very well worth while occupation, and that there is more to it than mere drudgery. No boy will be allowed in the school who is not willing to do actual planting and cultivation of crops on a plot of ground allotted to him. Short courses for farmers' sons and others interested in agriculture, but who cannot spend several years studying, will form an important part of the work.

This, in brief, is the kind of work I expect to do. Up to the present I have been spending most of my time on the language. It is very difficult to secure a piece of land large enough for an experiment farm, owing to the fact that land is owned in such small portions and to the feeling amongst Chinese against selling land unless absolutely necessary. At present, I am using three and one half acres of land, which is to be our future building site for the boys' school. During the past year an experiment with nine varieties of American wheat and two varieties of Chinese wheat gave promise of the American wheat surpassing the native varieties in yields. Most American varieties had stiffer and larger straw than the Chinese varieties and did not lodge, as did both of the Chinese varieties. This alone is a big point in favor of the American wheat. The Chinese varieties were less affected by rust than the American varieties. The comparison of yields is not conclusive, owing to the difficulty of growing and harvesting the American wheat without some of it being stolen for seed by the natives. It appeared so much better when growing than did the native varieties that it was quite an attraction to the whole town.

Experiments with foreign vegetables showed that garden peas, sweet corn, beets, salisfy, okra, asparagus, white bush and hubbard squash, and tomatoes all do very well in this region. Insects and plant diseases seem to be the greatest drawback to the successful growing of a large variety of vegetables. The Chinese have a very small variety of good vegetables, and I believe it is because many vegetables cannot be grown, owing to the fact that they have no way of successfully combating the insects and plant diseases. One is really astonished at the surprising dearth of good Chinese vegetables at any one time on the market.

During the past spring I had twenty-six high school boys in a class on general agriculture for three hours a week. They also did gardening three hours a week on plots of ground allotted to the boys. Each boy had a plot of about 50 square yards and did all the spading, planting and cultivation of the crops. In a land where manual labor is considered such a disgrace it did one's heart good to see the boys go out there and work with enthusiasm.

One man has loaned me an acre of land for farm demonstration work and another landowner, the most prominent man in the city of Szchou, where we have an out-station, has offered the loan of as much as eight or ten acres.

At present I have one man on half time to help teach agriculture in the school and another man, a middle school graduate who is interested in agriculture, to help in securing information about Chinese farming. As soon as the work gets well started and I can prove to the Chinese that it is worth while, I hope to secure considerable support for the work from the Chinese themselves. Nanhsuchou is such an interior place, even though on the railroad, that the people are very backward in starting or accepting anything new.

I feel that I have an unusual opportunity in starting this agricultural work, which promises great results. Such work is a wonderful opening for the advancement of Christian missions in China, especially in view of the fact that approximately 85 per cent of the population are farmers and also because contrary to popular opinion, agricultural methods in at least a large portion of China are not productive of the best results. An improved agriculture in China means more exports of agricultural products and more imports of foreign goods. It also means more returns for transportation companies within China itself.

I am glad the American Chamber of Commerce and other leading foreign organizations are interested in the agriculture of China, for as long as China is a distinctly agricultural nation, traders with China must to a large extent think of their customers as a nation of farmers. Anything which increases their standard of living and their wants is going to increase their buying capacity.

Nansuchow, September 10, 1918.

Peking-Hankow Railway Makes Good Showing

In a time like this when progress in every aspect of life, except in such aspects as directly connected with the execution of the war, becomes a matter of difficulty it is gratifying to the public as well as those immediately concerned to find that despite unusual difficulties the Peking-Hankow Railway had during the first half of 1918 a total earning of almost two million dollars more than that of the same period of the last two years. To be exact, the total receipts for the first half years of the past three years respectively are as follows:

EARNINGS DURING THE FIRST HALF YEARS OF

	1916	1917	1918
Passenger Receipts	$2,851,190.38	$2,775,028.27	$3,212,054.70
Goods Receipts	6,970,153.88	6,967,268.68	8,267,945.62
Miscellaneous	7,236.91	8,661.85	7,291.31
Total for Half Year	9,828,581.17	9,750,958.80	11,487,291.63

1918 over 1916.....$1,658,710.46
1918 „ 1917..... 1,736,332.83

There was no flood last spring, but the railway suffered from the damages of the flood of 1917 worse than in all former years. Washouts on the railway were in two hundred and fifty places, and entire sections a mile long along with many bridges were carried away by the torrents. A great part of the repairing work and the rebuilding of most of the bridges has been done during this half year. The administration had to divert its whole energy from the money-making schemes of traffic to the road-repairing work along the whole line. Consequently, on account of hauling large amounts of building materials, the number of regular trains for commercial purposes was unusually reduced, and owing to the weakness of the temporary tracks and bridges the regular capacity of locomotives had to be reduced, the length of trains cut short, and speed slowed down. Compared with the same period of recent years, the first half of this year was a period of reconstruction.

At the same time another drawback was the lack of rolling stock. In addition to the cars and locomotives that were used for road repairing, plague prevention and military purposes there were many other channels draining on the earning capacity of the line. Some time in February by some unknown cause a bridge collapsed and a locomotive and thirteen cars went to ruin with it.

PEKING-SUIYUAN LINE ALSO PROSPERING

Report just received regarding the operating revenues of the Peking-Suiyuan Chinese Railway Line for July this year, when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, again show a remarkable increase. The following table shows the comparative figures.

	Revenue for July	Revenue for period January to July.
1918	$270,181	2,401,483
1917	185,771	1,967,320
Increase	84,410	434,163

Cargo to and from America

The following information is culled from the reports issued daily by the Shanghai Customs. The expression "picul" means 133⅓ lbs., say 15 piculs to the short ton (2000 lbs).

Iron products were imported from America last month to a considerable extent. The s. s. *Siberia*, for instance, on August 15 brought 1,330 piculs of wire shorts; the s. s. *Grayson* August 14 brought 4,825 piculs of iron plates—also 168 piculs of unmanufactured nickel.

Aniline dyes to the value of over Tls. 3,010 were brought on the s. s. *Siberia Maru* August 15.

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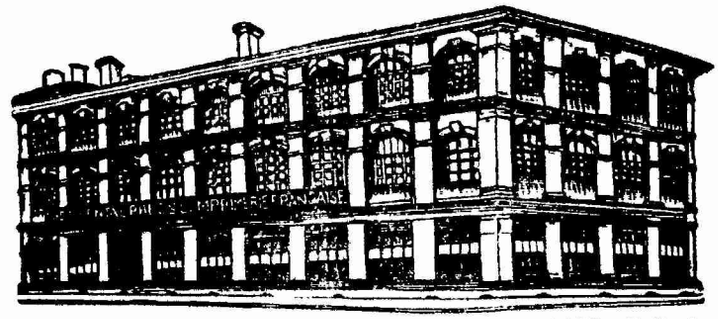

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Simplification of Chinese

The August issue of the *Chinese Recorder* contains an interesting discussion of the problem of illiteracy in China as it affects the work of missions. The *Recorder* recently sent out a number of letters making inquiries about the ability of Chinese church members to read the New Testament with ease. As a result of the replies received, the conclusion is reached that something like one-half of the members of the Christian churches are unable to read the New Testament, to say nothing of other reading. The proportion of illiterates among the women is twice as great as among the men and the illiteracy of both sexes is greatest in the country. Though this standard is low enough, it is higher than in the past, partly due to the teaching of the missionaries and partly because the missions are reaching a "higher stratum of society" than ever before.

This condition is causing missionary leaders to look for some medium of writing less difficult to learn than the classical Chinese characters. But here there is great divergence of opinion. Some are of the opinion that the colloquial will meet all requirements. Those who are in favor of Romanization are met with the sound objection that it tends to perpetuate dialects. It appears that several systems of simplified Chinese as well as Romanization are meeting with favor. The Government system of script is growing in favor in North China. A number of books have been published in this medium as well as a magazine, dictionary, short stories, etc. In some parts of Southern China, the use of Romanization is gaining ground and it is pointed out that this medium of communication is being used between Chinese in China and those abroad.

The *Recorder* says the problem of finding a suitable substitute for the characters is one awaiting either a genius or a group of patient, persistent toilers and concludes that "any system to be finally acceptable must satisfy the Chinese sense of literary fitness and secure the cooperation of the Chinese Government and the people at large."

Commercial and Financial Notes

American tonnage entering and clearing at Shanghai increased from 287,568 tons in 1916 to 404,787 in 1917. The figures for Japanese tonnage were 6,599,503 for 1916 and 5,579,439 for 1917. It recently was reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha planned to put four additional steamers aggregating 80,000 tons on the Pacific run, the same to be withdrawn from the Atlantic.

An official telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Government has adopted the American lists of restricted imports to carry out the same curtailment of exports and imports as just effected by the United States. Those lists as adopted by the Canadian Government are subject to alteration, already 59 articles being added. The added articles cannot be either imported or exported unless special permits are granted by the Canadian Government.

A steam laundry company, estimated at a cost of Tls. 100,000, to do dry cleaning, vacuum and dyeing, is being formed in Shanghai and it is reported that shares in the company will be on sale on the local market at an early date. The plant will be capable of handling 700,000 pieces a month. Similar plants of this kind have been maintained successfully for the past eighteen years in Manila and Honkong, and labor, it is said, can be secured at a much lower rate in Shanghai.

The s. s. Fushmimi Maru on August 31 from the United States delivered in Shanghai 1,885 catties or about 2,513 pounds of American ginseng. Outside of a general cargo which consisted largely of iron and steel there was also in the cargo six adding machines, nine pianos, and 59,500 "mille" of ciagrettes. The Arabia Maru which arrived the same day from the United States had in its cargo 122 bedsteads, six sewing machines, two organs, nine typewriters, 18,603 taels worth of machinery, 163,200 "mille" of cigarettes, 1,000 gallons of paint, 2,239 pounds of woolen blankets, 5,487 piculs of leaf tobacco and a general cargo of iron, tin plate and printing paper.

According to the *Official Bulletin* the Department of Labor announces that appointments of architects in connection with housing projects are as follows: Murphy and Dana, New York City, architects for project at Waterbury, Conn; Trowbridge and Livingstone, New York, architects for project at New Brunswick, N. J; Clarke and Howe, Providence, R. I., architects for project contemplated at that point; and Ray and Waggaman, Washington, D. C., architects for project at Washington Navy Yard.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking has asked the Diplomatic Body in Peking for approval of a regulation prohibiting the export of copper and silver in China. According to the regulations no citizen of China or subject of Allied or neutral countries on leaving China shall be allowed to have in his possession more than $100 in silver coin. In case he has more than this amount the excess will be confiscated. Other parts of the regulation deal with the shipment of copper and silver coin and bullion inside of the country.

According to a recent bulletin issued by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World there have been several prosecutions in the United States during the past year of retailers for advertising as "genuine panama hats" a hat produced in Japan from a vegetable fiber and also another type of hat made in Japan from a chemically treated rice paper. The hats were imported into America as "paper products," but when they were placed on sale they were advertised as genuine panama hats. According to the bulletin genuine panama hats are produced only in South America by natives from a fiber obtained from the Toquilla leaf.

The foreign trade of San Francisco from January 1 to August 1, 1918, increased 69 per cent over the figures for the same period of 1917. According to the bulletin of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the figures are as follows:

	Exports		Imports	
Grand Division	1917	1918	1917	1918
Europe	$ 14,629,676	$ 6,568,612	$ 4,142,225	$ 2,025,434
North America	6,155,387	7,835,627	1,720,791	2,367,478
West Indies	673,326	655,772	225,288	210,389
Central America	9,559,312	8,849,805	11,816,765	14,324,444
South America	5,776,593	5,873,560	3,835,121	5,787,230
Asia	77,235,398	122,009,018	98,279,440	171,354 650
Oceania	23,550,612	54,216,691	24,006,604	73,036,023
Africa	72,076	55,280	808	1,760
Grand Total	$137,652,380	$206,064,365	$144,027,042	$269,107,408

This is an increase of $68,411,985 in exports and $125,080,366 in imports, a total increase of $193,492,351—69 per cent.

The American Food Administration on July 27 announced the appointment of a special committee on rice. This committee will supervise the grading and classification of rough rice, as set forth in the recent agreements, and will have general control of valuation committees which will carry out the details in the various districts. The main provisions of the agreement are that the miller shall pay definite prices to the grower for rough rice and shall not sell the clean rice at more than prices named in the contract, ranging from G. 7⅜ cents a pound for Choice Japan to G. 9½ cents for Fancy Honduras.

An order for 510 locomotives for military roads in France has been given to the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. The locomotives are to be made at a cost of G. $25,000,000 and are to be of the American mogul consolidation type, weighing 270,000 pounds. An order of 10,000 freight cars for France has also been given the Baldwin Works, costing about G. $18,000,000. It is understood that the order for the cars will be distributed among manufacturers as follows: American Car & Foundry Company, 2,400; Standard Steel Car Company, 1,900; Haskell & Baker, Michigan City, 1,800; Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh, 1,500; Pullman Company, Chicago, 1,500; Standard Car Construction Company, Chicago, 400 tank cars; Liberty Car Company, Chicago, 250; and St. Louis Car Company, 250.

New Books and Publications

Europe's Fateful Hour, by Guglielmo Ferrero. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. U. S. $2.

THE author of this work dealing with the great political and cultural questions of the day is the Italian historian, G. Ferrero, who has become famous all over the world on account of his book, the "Greatness and Decline of Rome." In the first chapter of the book he discusses the contributions of the Latin countries to the world's civilization and concludes that the Latin ideals related to perfection while the German ideals are founded on power. The ancients valued quality while the modern world is after quantity.

The book contains a clear account of Italy's foreign policy and the causes which led to war with Turkey on the Tripoli question. It will be remembered that before the Great War broke out in 1914 Italy was friendly to Germany and Germany had surely counted upon her help in time of need. But what made her change her policy and befriend the Allies is thus described by the author: "German aggression and the violation of Belgium neutrality aroused in the masses that moral sense which the Tripoli campaign had dulled, while at the same time opening the eyes of the nation to the danger threatening Italy, and the Power which had begun a world war with such criminal callousness, which had broken faith with such insolence and had proclaimed to the world that it recognised no law but that of might, became in a few days the object of general execration. Justice, honor, loyalty, right, all those ideals in fact which the era of quantity had scorned, once more became matters of moment. The hatred against Germanism, which had been latent, suddenly awoke and intense indignation was roused in all classes." The author says that the treaty of the Triple Alliance was universally denounced and spiritually abandoned the day Germany invaded Belgium by the whole nation of Italy.

By joining the Great War, Italy has redeemed and regained the reputation which she had lost in the Tripoli campaign.

In the chapter on "The genius of the Latin peoples," the author spares no pains to prove that the Latin genius is superior to the German genius.

The book is written in a flowing style full of rhetoric, but there is not so much depth of reason or profoundity of thought as we would expect of an anthor of high reputation. Still it is a valuable conribution to the war literature and both the Allies and the Germans will find something interesting and instructive in it.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

September 9, 1918; Cause No. 677; United States vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; demurrer.
" 9, " Cause No. 621; In re Estate of John Sjoquist, deceased; administrator's report; order.
" 10, " Cause No. 677; United States vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; amended information.
" 10, " Cause No. 656; Henry Quelch vs. Frank Firnandez; judgment.
" 10, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; oath and bond of special administratrix; letters of special administration.
" 11, " Cause No. 612; In re Estate of Ernest C. Prowett, deceased; administrator's final report; receipt.

Hearings:

September 10, 1918; Cause No. 656; Henry Quelch vs. Frank Firnandez; on plaintiff's petition.

Judgments and Orders:

September 9, 1918; Cause No. 621; In re Estate of John Sjoquist, deceased; order closing estate.
" 10, " Cause No. 656; Henry Quelch vs. Frank Firnandez; judgment for plaintiff.
" 12, " Cause No. 612; In re Estate of Ernest C. Prowett, deceased; order closing estate.

Assignments for Hearing:

September 17, 1918; Cause Nos. 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682; United States vs. Jose Ampil Diaz.
October 10, 1918; Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

AT TIENTSIN

J. SPUNT & CO. PLAINTIFF. v. AMERICAN MACHINERY & EXPORT CO. DEFENDANT.

Filed September 5, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. **Carriers**: *Charges: Election.* Where a bill of lading makes freight charges "payable on weight or measurement received or delivered at carrier's option" the latter must elect whether to charge by "weight *or* measurement."

2.—: *What Constitutes.* Rendering a bill computed on the measurement basis, accepting payment thereof and marking the bill of lading "freight paid" constitute an election to charge according to such basis.

3.—: *Revocation.* Such an election cannot be revoked except upon recognized grounds like fraud, mistake, etc.

4.—: *Bills of Lading: Correction.* A clause in the margin of a bill of lading which reads "rates, weight or measurement subject to correction" covers mistakes but does not entitle the carrier to revoke an election as between two standards of charge.

5.—: *Custom.* The provisions of a contract cannot be nullified by proof of local custom or usage.

Messrs. Allen & Lucker, by Mr. Lucker, for Plaintiff.
Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action by a shipper to recover from a marine carrier money demanded by the latter as a condition to the delivery of cargo, and paid by the former, as it alleges, under protest. The following averments of the petition are expressly admitted by the answer:

"5. On the 1st day of March 1917 defendant sent plaintiff debit memo:

To freight to San Francisco on 500 bales Raw Cotton 4917 ft. at G$21 per ton 40 cu. ft. G$2581.43 at 86¾ Tls. 2957.71

and on the 3rd day of March 1917 other debit memos:—

To freight to San Francisco on 394 bales Raw Cotton 3874 ft. at G$21 per ton 40 cu. ft. G$2033.85 at 86¾ Tls. 2344.50

and

To freight to San Francisco on 208 bales Raw Cotton 2045 ft. at G$21 per ton 40 cu. ft. G$1073.63 at 86¾ Tls. 1237.61

which sums plaintiff duly paid to defendant, the defendant thereupon receipting said debit memos.

6. On the 12th day of March 1917 after the said s. s. *Nippo Maru* had departed on her voyage to San Francisco defendant sent plaintiff other debit memos figuring the freight rate on a weight basis of G$21 per 2000 lbs and demanding from plaintiff an additional sum of Tls 654.31 which sum plaintiff refused to pay.

7. On arrival of said s.s. *Nippo Maru* at San Francisco defendant refused to deliver said cargo without first receiving the sum of G.$639 additional freight."

Each of the three bills of lading bears date February 27, 1918, and is marked "Freight Paid," which notation it is not denied, was made by defendant. In the latter's brief it is claimed (p.3): "The amount due was not the amount of freight on a measurement of weight basis as defendant might choose * * *; it was the amount which was most to the benefit of the ship." But each bill of lading provides (Clause 9):

> "Freight is payable on *weight or measurement* received or delivered *at carrier's option.*

By this we understand that defendant had an election to charge on a weight basis *or* on a measurement basis but that it was obliged to elect the one or the other, and such an election need not have been express.

> "An election may also be implied—that is, inferred—from the conduct of the party, his acts, omissions, modes of dealing with either property, acceptance of rents and profits, and the like." [1]

A party entitled to payment for his labor in either a certain rate gold or a certain other rate currency was held to have exercised his election by presenting bills for a particular rate. [2]

1. Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence (3d Ed.) 1, p. 853.
2. Stephens v. Howe, 34 N. Y. Super. Ct. 133.

Here defendant sent its freight bills computed on a measurement basis, accepted payment accordingly and marked the bills of lading "Freight paid," and this, we think, constituted at least an implied election of the measurement basis. Indeed there is ample authority [3] for the proposition that "the right of election does not exist after the day when the payment becomes due." This applies to one who has an option as to the form of *making* payment and we see no reason why it should not be equally applicable to one, like defendant, whose option relates to the basis of *requiring* payment. Under clause 8 of the bills of lading "Freight is payable in advance * * or on delivery * * at carrier's option." Defendant having sent bills and accepted payment "in advance" evidently exercised the option of rendering the freight so payable and under the rule last above quoted the right of election ceased. At any rate it is elementary that such an election once exercised is final except for grounds which do not exist here. As observed in a work [4] above cited.

> "Where an election is once made by the party bound to elect, either expressly or inferred from his conduct, it binds not only himself, but also those parties who claim under him."
>
> "Whenever, by law or by contract, a party has laid before him a variety of steps, the taking of one of which excludes another or the rest, he must choose between them. After his choice is made, and by words or by acts expressed in a manner suited to the particular case, he cannot reverse it; he is said to have elected the one step and waived the other." [5]

II.

Defendant alleges:

> "that the Bill of Lading in question bore in plain type the statement 'Rates, Weight or Measurement Subject to Correction,'" and "that by virtue of the above mentioned clause or otherwise it is the usage in the trade between Tientsin and America to retain a lien on cargo until all charges which might have been levied at the time the bill of lading was issued, if levied at a later time but before delivery of cargo, are paid, and that this usage was known to the defendant, and was by him impliedly admitted to control his rights in the case in dispute."

We are disposed to agree with plaintiff's counsel that "correction presupposes a mistake in fact; otherwise there is nothing to correct." But defendant nowhere claims to have made a mistake in computing its original charge. Indeed its brief declares (p. 3): "There was no uncertainty at any time as to the amount due." Clearly then there was no occasion for correction. Moreover, defendant's manager testifies as the sole reason for demanding the additional amount here in controversy that "the weight basis figured out to the advantage of the company." But surely this might have been ascertained before the freight bills were sent and payment accepted, and failure to have done so affords no ground for revoking the election actually made. The marginal clause invoked by defendant was evidently intended to provide a remedy for errors in "rates, weight or measurement" but not to enable it, on an afterthought, to increase its charge where no such error had occurred.

Nor does there seem to be any room here for applying the rule that a bill of lading may be contradicted and shown to be erroneous. Defendant did not attempt to prove that the notation "freight paid" was false; all that it claimed was that after such notation had been made and payment accepted thereunder, it

3. Cyc. XXX, 1219 and cases cited in note 82; Bishop, Contracts, sec 786.
4. Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence (3d Ed.) 1, p. 856.
5. Bishop, Contracts, sec, 808, Cf Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (1st Ed.) 254.

sought additional payment by reason of a new computation upon a different basis.

We are unable to find that defendant has proved the last averment above quoted. The testimony fails to establish a general custom such as is there alleged; the witnesses who were called spoke principally of what they would do under certain circumstances and were notably lacking in concrete examples. But even had such a custom been proved it could not override the plain provisions of law and contract by which defendant was given the option which it exercised.

> "A custom or usage which is repugnant to the terms of an express contract is not permitted to operate against it, and evidence of it is inadmissible; for while usage may be admissible to explain what is doubtful it is never admissible to contradict what is plain."[6]

We must find that defendant was not entitled to demand the additional payment of $639.00 and as there is no claim that it was a voluntary payment but, on the contrary, it having admittedly been made solely to obtain the delivery of cargo whose freight charges had already been paid, plaintiff is entitled to recover it back. Had the petition prayed for interest it likewise would be awarded but the prayer is limited to the amount and costs, there being not even a prayer for general relief.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said sum of $639.00 United States currency, together with its costs.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

6. Cyc. XII, 1091, 1092.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased

Cause No. 684
Estate No. 257
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above name decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY E. WALKER,
Special Administratrix,
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai China.

September 14, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased.

Cause No. 684

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DECEASED:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Mary E. Walker for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to said petitioner of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Thursday, October 10, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

William A. Chapman
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China.
September 6, 1918.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss Florence Farmer, Shanghai; Y. Yavdynsky; Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster; Mrs. D. Chaichek, Harbin; E. G. Wilkinson, Nanking; S. A. Sayer, Tsingtao; D. W. Richardson, Chingkiang; D. A. Wilson; A. J. Daniels, Kiukiang; A. B. Meyer, Jr; S. C. Hanson, Peking; A. F. Kimball, Hankow; F. N. Forum, Tientsin; H. March, Tientsin; A. Spitzel, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons; P. G. Reimold, Tsingtao; Max M. J. M. Schietl; R. H. B. Cate; Mrs. A. Foulks; P. M. Coyle, Manila; F. G. Nee, Tientsin; Mr. Mrs. P. K. Hormer; Dr. and Mrs. Croucher, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Singapore; C. Miyata, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Bahadayi, Bombay; K. E. Humbert, New York; H. Arthur, London; J. Christoffesen, London; V. Fountain, Bombay; R. V. Taylor, Jr. Yangchow; John Canun, Tungchow; Mr. and Mrs. F. Belanger, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: L. B. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. C. Carugo, Hankow; M. Laurent; H. E. Tiernan, Yokohama; F. W. Shaw; A. Roose, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Lerberghe and children, Peking; G. D. Craggs, Nanking; C. A. Hendersen, Tientsin; J. D. W. Waterson, Nanking; J. H. Macann, Nanking; Mrs. C. D. Strong; Miss Hoffman, Tokio; A. Morrison, Hongkong; R. W. Gregg, Seatle; F. G. Boulon, D. G. Brown, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bolton, Seattle; E. Alabaster, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Brachman, Philadelphia; Miss Brachman, Philadelphia; J. Noble; H. B. Lane.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rocha; Nobushiro Sakural, Tokio; A. S. Baskett; Augusto Bueik, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Castellaun, Tientsin; Miss M. Schuartz; Bagger; Mrs. K. G. Byron, San Francisco; Dr. Rutzubel, Hankow; S. G. Wrentmore; R. L. Rosenberg, Harbin; S. Zeetkoff, Hongkonw; L. J. Magner, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Bernit, Hankog; J. Henry Longhurst, Chefoo; D. F. R. McMullan, Chefoo; Gleboff, Kobe; Capt. Thomson, Hongkog; F. C. Chanman, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. G. Peters, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Ichang; Mr. and Mrs. S. Duncan Main, Hangchow; Mrs. E. B. Sinclair and child, Saigon; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Moggeidje and child; N. Dazers, Japan; Mrs. Reech, Russia; Mrs. Slezuiger, Russia:; Sahlesinger, Russia.